THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1860. NO. 33.

TERMS:

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Circulate the Documents!

The subscription price of *The Compiler* is now, as it has long been, $1.75 per annum, *if paid in advance*—otherwise, $2. We will also furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the Presidential election—at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, payment invariably *in advance*. Persons getting up clubs will always find us ready and willing to make proper remuneration for their time and trouble. CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.
Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

The Old County

BUILDING, known by every man in the county, and no doubt many a one wished there never had been such a place, as many were broken up by permitting, or rather obliged to have their names entered upon the county dockets. But look at the change. It is a pleasure now to call there and buy goods of SAMSON at such astonishingly reduced prices—lower than ever before offered in the county.

He has just received from the cities a large lot of new Ready-made CLOTHING, for men and boys' wear; with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Violins, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c. Call soon, and don't miss the great bargains now had at the old County Building, corner of the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg.—*That's the spot!*

Thankful to his old customers for their patronage, he hopes by his change of location not only to retain their custom, but secure a large number of new buyers.

An entire summer suit—coat, pants and vest—for $1.25! M. SAMSON.
April 16, 1860.

Just in Season!

GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.

"They ask a call,
To convince all"—

of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's on Chambersburg street. JACOBS & BRO.,
Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

Shawls! Shawls!

AT SCHICK'S.
Broche, (long and square,)
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet, and De Laine do.
April 16, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.
May 10.

Gas! Gas! Gas!

THE subscriber has laid in a large stock of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, &c., to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg. His prices are as low as they are in the cities. Call in and see for yourselves. Ware Room in York street, opposite the Bank.
May 7, 1860. WM. HELME.

POET'S CORNER.

NOT ALL A FLEETING SHOW.

"This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given:
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but Heaven."
—MOORE.

This world's not "all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given"—
He that hath soothed a widow's woe
Or wiped an orphan's tear, doth know
There's something here of Heaven.

And he who walks life's thorny way
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit from day to day
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of Heaven.

He who the Christian course hath ran,
And all his foes forgiven,
And measured out life's little span
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted Heaven.

MISCELLANY.

Return of the Jews to Palestine.

To the student of the Bible and Church history there are few current subjects of more absorbing interest, or of deeper significance, than the events now almost daily transpiring, which point to the repossession by the Jews of their own land. The tide of progress after a lapse of centuries, may be said to have fairly turned in that direction, and the prayer long offered by that chosen, but now scattered people, that "Juda may be saved, and Israel dwell securely, and that the Redeemer may come to Zion," is undoubtedly hastening to fulfillment.

The Sultan of Turkey is encouraging Jewish emigration to Palestine, and is offering to sell them as much land as they choose to buy, and it is said has even expressed his willingness to dispose of the Mosque of Omar to them, which, it will be recollected, stands upon the very site of the Jewish Temple on Mount Moriah. The mosque is one of the Mahommedans' most celebrated shrines, being scarcely inferior in national importance to those of Mecca and Medina. Politicians and statesmen look upon these indications as a legitimate consequence of the liberalizing influence of Mohammedan intercourse with Christians, and so they may be; but to the reader of the yet unfulfilled pages of Revelation, they also point to what, as it respects the Jewish nation, "prophets and kings" have long waited for, "but died without the sight." That the Mosque of Omar should be in a fair way of passing into the hands of the people to whose fathers the site on which it stands was once given in an everlasting covenant, is what no reader of secular history fifty years ago could even have dreamed would ever have come to pass. Some of the hills around Jerusalem have already become Jewish property, and it is by no means improbable that some of the present generation will see the entire city of Jerusalem again in the hands of its ancient owners. That mighty revolutions will follow in the wake of such an event is probably as certain as that the Jews will return; at all events, affairs in that immediate region of the East must ere long become an engrossing theme among the nations of the earth. An able discussion of this vast theme, and the steps toward the fulfillment of prophecy as they transpire, will constitute a prolific field for the religious press; and those evincing the greatest familiarity with the subject will doubtless find their enlightening disquisitions sought after with avidity.

A Second Tell, in the Shooting Line.—Mr. Fred. Whitehead, of St. Louis, is astonishing the sharp-shooters with his marksmanship. A few days since, Mr. T. F. Lennox stationed himself off at the distance of ten paces, and placed a common-sized lemon on the top of his head. Mr. Whitehead took a pistol and popped away at the lemon. The ball entered fairly in the centre and cut the lemon in two. During the performance, Mr. Lennox, on whose head the lemon was, stood with his arms folded and coolly smoked his pipe. Had he moved an inch, or had the skill of Whitehead failed, his soul would have been sent instantly to eternity. We scarcely know whom to admire the most, Lennox, for his intrepidity, or the marksman for his skill.

Carrying "Rails."—It used to be said of a person who had been imbibing pretty freely, that he was carrying a "brick," or more, according to the amount indulged in. That phrase has now, in the march of ideas, given place to one equally if not more expressive. At Chicago "rail" was substituted for "brick," and now it is said of a man under the influence of liquor that he has got a "rail," or more, on his back, according to the quantity he has imbibed.

Japanese Currency.—A Good Joke.—A good joke is told of one of the second order of officers, says the *National Intelligencer*. On Saturday he went into a barber's shop near the hotel, in order to have his tonsure fresh shaven, which was accordingly done, and quite to his liking. On leaving, he paid the barber, in strict accordance with tonsorial prices in the Expire from which he came, taking from his pouch and placing in the hands of the barber one copper cash, eight of which are equal to one cent.—So doing, he walked leisurely away.

☞The latest "sensation" in Boston is the arrival there of a genuine fire-worshipper named Raestonyee Hiyoebhoy Wadia, a merchant from Bombay, India.

☞Queen Victoria has caused Prince Alfred to be prohibited from smoking on shipboard

Arson.

The revised penal code, passed by the State Legislature the present year, denounces heavy penalties for the crime of arson. The punishment under the new code is severe, but not more so than such an atrocious crime deserves. We have copied below the law relative to incendiarism as it now stands:

If any person shall maliciously and voluntarily burn or cause, or attempt to set fire to, with intent to burn any factory, mill or dwelling house of another, or any kitchen, shop, barn, stable or other out-house that is parcel of such dwelling, or belonging, or adjoining thereto, or any other building by means whereof a dwelling house shall be burnt, then, and in every such case, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of felonious arson, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, not exceeding twelve years; and in case of the malicious burning or setting fire to any dwelling house, or building that is parcel of such dwelling or belonging thereto, there is any person in the same, the offender being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding four thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, at separate or solitary confinement, not exceeding twenty years.

If any person shall wilfully and maliciously burn, or cause to be burned, set fire to, or attempt to set fire to, with intent to burn, or aid, counsel, procure or consent to the burning or setting fire to, of any barn, stable or other building of another not parcel of the dwelling house, or any shop, storehouse or warehouse, malthouse, mill or other building of another, or any barrack, rick or stack of grain, hay, fodder or bark, piles of wood, boards or other lumber, or any ship, boat or other vessel of another lying within any county of this State, or any wooden bridge within the same, or State capitol or adjoining offices, or any church, meeting house, court house, jail or other public building belonging to this Commonwealth, or to any city or county thereof, or to any body corporate or religious society whatever, the person offending shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding ten years.

Every person being the owner of any ship, boat or other vessel, or the owner, tenant or occupant of any house, outhouse, office, store, shop, warehouse, mill, distillery, brewery or manufactory, barn or stable, or any other building, who shall willfully burn or set fire thereto, with intention to burn the same, with an intention thereby to defraud or prejudice any person, or body politic or corporate, that hath underwritten or shall underwrite any policy of insurance thereon, or any moneys, goods, wares or merchandise therein, or shall be otherwise interested therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding seven years.

The Two Elections of President by the House.—When Jefferson was elected by the House there were sixteen States, and nine were necessary for a choice. On thirty-five ballots they stood each time: Jefferson, eight; Burr, six; tied two. On the thirty-sixth ballot Jefferson had ten States; Burr, four; blank two. In 1824, John Quincy Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives. There were then twenty-four States. Mr. Adams received in the House the votes of thirteen; Gen. Jackson seven; Mr. Crawford four.

A Rare Coin.—One of the "Higley coppers," of 1737, struck by Higley, of Granby, Conn., (a blacksmith,) out of copper from the old Simbury mine (Newgate prison) one hundred and twenty-three years ago, was recently sold in Hartford, Conn., for the sum of fifty dollars. There are but three of these coppers now known to be in existence.

Singular Place for a Marriage.—A loving couple in Memphis, Tennessee, were a few weeks ago married under the following singular circumstances: They were taking a carriage ride in one of the principal streets in that city, when they chanced to meet Judge Hill, who was riding leisurely along upon a favorite donkey. They at once accosted him, and requested him to unite them in the holy bands of wedlock. He acceded to the proposition, and, without dismounting, performed the ceremony, making the occupants of the vehicle one, and having for witnesses the mule and two or three persons who were passing at the time.

High Authority for a Corn Cure.—Lord Palmerston's organ, the London Post, is responsible for the following, in reply to a correspondent, afflicted with corns, signing himself "A Poor Cripple:" If "A Poor Cripple" will take a lemon, cut a piece of it off, then nick it as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp next to the corn; tie this on at night so that it cannot move, he will find the next morning that, with a blunt knife, the corn will come away to a great extent. Two or three applications of this will make "A Poor Cripple" happy for life.

☞They have no old maids in Japan. When the girls don't get married voluntarily, the authorities hunt up a husband, and make them marry, willing or not willing.

Asking too Much.

A little boy, "well in his boots," for the first time, and very proud of them, said to his mother, after reading the customary chapter in Scott's Family Bible in the morning, "Mother, why didn't Moses wear boots?"

"Why, my son, what makes you ask that? perhaps he did wear boots, my dear; we don't know."

"No, he didn't, because the Bible says that the voice came out of the burning bush to him to take off his shoes!"

There was no reply to this "clincher."

☞The Indianapolis Sentinel vouches for the following: A young gentleman from the city went down to Southport yesterday, on a collecting tour. Having business at a farmhouse some little distance from the road, where he had often called, and where there resided a pair of witching black eyes, he fastened his horse at the gate and entered the enclosure. He pulled up his collar as he neared the house, for there was a fluttering of ribbons at the window. Just as he raised his foot to touch the portico, a ram that had eyed him for some moments, pitched forward, and striking him on the softest place except his head, threw him about five feet, sprawling. There was a pretty little scream inside, and in an instant after a fluttering of crinoline; but we draw a veil over the torn breeches, the bruised elbows and the melodramatic scene that followed his rising. It is thought he will recover.

☞A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commands of God. Said he:—

"Brudren, whatever God tells me to do in dis book, (holding up the Bible,) dat I'm gwoin to do. If I see in it dat I must jump troo a stun wall, I'm gwoin to jump at it. Gwoin troo it 'longs to God—jumpin' at it 'longs to me!"

☞People say that they *shell* peas, when they *un*-shell them; that they *husk* corn, when they *un*-husk it; that they *dust* the furniture, when they *un*-dust it, or take the dust from it; that they *skin* a calf, when they *un*-skin it; and that they *scale* fishes, when they *un*-scale them. I have heard many men say they were going to weed their gardens, when I thought their gardens were weedy enough already.

☞In Iowa they have such huge long-nosed hogs in portions of the State, that the settlers employ them to plow the fields. They bury a corn-cob at one side of the field, and place a hog at the other side. The "porker" immediately digs his snout into the rich soil, and turns a furrow, equal to that of the best plow, right up to the cob.

☞Aunt E—— was trying to persuade little Eddy to retire at sundown, using as an argument that the little chickens went to roost at that time.—"Yes," said Eddy, "but the old hen always goes with them." Aunty tried no more arguments with him.

☞A Virginia paper records the marriage of Miss Jane Lemon to Mr. Ebenezer Sweet, whereupon our "devil" moralizes as follows:

How happy the extremes to meet
In Jane and Ebenezer;
For she's no longer sour, but sweet,
And he's a lemon-squeezer.

☞An old fellow who became weary of his life, thought he might commit suicide, but he did not wish to go without forgiving all his enemies. So, cogitating with himself, he at last removed the noose from his neck, saying, "No—'twon't do—can't go. I never can nor will forgive old Noah for letting them copperhead snakes into the ark. The nasty varmits have killed two thousand dollars worth of my cattle, and when he and I meet I know there'll be a general fuss. See if there wont."

☞The meanest man in the world lives in M——. He buttons his shirt with wafers, and looks at his money through a magnifying glass.

☞A young lady of Cincinnati, just returned from Europe, says that an aristocratic Englishman asked her if Cincinnati was a slave State.

☞Along the Susquehanna and Juniata valleys, says the *Pennsylvanian*, the grain crops were never more promising.

☞The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* says in that region the promise of fruit was never more abundant.

☞The seventeen-year locusts have appeared in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va.

☞What trees are those which, when the fire is applied to them, are exactly what they were before? Ashes.

☞The Kansas Legislature granted one hundred and fifty bills of divorce in forty days. What a glorious place for dissatisfied wives and husbands.

☞Philadelphia has nineteen passenger railway companies whose receipts are from seven to eight thousand dollars a day.

☞Democrats! Be true to your own party organization, and leave those who do not like it to form a better one if they can.

☞Wentworth, of the Chicago Democrat, says Lincoln's name is Abram, not Abraham. The Chicago Herald says his name is Abraham, not Abram, and so says the Congressional Directory.

Hard Butter Without Ice.

To have delightfully hard butter in summer, without ice, the plan recommended by the Scientific American, a year ago, is a good one. Put a trivit or any open flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivit the plate of butter, and fill the saucer with water; turn a common flower-pot upside down over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water. Plug the hole of the flower-pot with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with water, set in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast, the butter will be very hard at supper time How many of our city boarding school girls, who have been learning philosophy, astronomy, syntax, and prosody, can write us an explanation of this within a month.

Why the Prince of Wales Visits America.—The young lady about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun, and which have led, according to rumor, to his visit to the North American Colonies, in order to avoid a writ of breach of promise of marriage, is the lady Caroline Villers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was the eldest daughter. She is very young, not over seventeen; the Prince not nineteen until November next.

New Orleans to Supply the North with Peaches.—It is expected that the peach crop of Louisiana, this year, will be so large that the New Orleans market will be overrun, and it is proposed to ship by express peaches from Mississippi to Chicago, where they will arrive at least two months in advance of the season North. Arrangements are being made by Adams' Southern Express, for the transportation of the luscious fruit to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, &c.

The Delegate from Texas to Chicago.—A jocose agent of a New York firm, in his travels in Texas, came across several horned frogs, one of which he carefully boxed up and sent, by Express, to the Black Republican Convention, labelled—"To the Chicago Convention—the delegate from Texas." To the reptile's horns he had attached a piece of paper with this inscription: "I have come—the spirit of Ossawatomie Brown."

The Scripture Rule as to Divorce.—The Methodist Conference now in session at Buffalo, N. Y., has resolved that the marriage relation can only be dissolved by a violation of the seventh commandment or by death, and that a subsequent marriage by either party, while both are living, is contrary to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures.

☞"A woman should never, under any circumstances whatever, lose her temper." Might as well tell the wind not to blow on a March day, or the rain not to come down in April. It does them good to "explode" occasionally. A woman, to be good for anything, must have as much spice and sparkle in her as a bottle of champagne, and if the cork comes out, once in a while, with a bang, why that don't depreciate the value of the goods.

Heenan.—Some of the English papers profess to doubt whether Heenan is a hard hitter. There is a story current, that at the Boston gymnasium, where they have a contrivance to test the weight of a blow, the best pupil struck 70 pounds. After a few days' practice the teacher was able to strike 130 pounds. Heenan put himself in training there for a short period, and the weight of his blow was 620 pounds—nearly a third of a ton!

Ratification Meeting.—The Republicans held what they called a ratification meeting at the Court House last evening. It was rather slimly attended, and the proceedings altogether were not calculated to give any great degree of encouragement. The Cameronians in this section evidently dislike the Lincoln pill.—*Har. Patriot & Union, 22d.*

Wrecked in the Lottery Office.—The St. Louis Herald, in speaking of the recently discovered embezzlement of a clerk in that city, says the defalcation for which Smith, the clerk, was arrested will hardly fall short of $100,000, and Smith "has nothing to show for it."—The rock upon which he split was the one upon which many another has been wrecked—the lottery office. The extent of his operations in this line may be imagined, when it is stated that he is indebted to one lottery firm in that city to the amount of $10,000.

☞A Methodist and a Quaker having stopped at a public house, agreed to sleep in the same bed. The Methodist knelt down and prayed fervently, and confessed a long catalogue of sins. After he rose, the Quaker observed, "Really, friend, if thou art as bad as thou sayest thou art, I think I dare not sleep with thee."

☞Mr. Holman Hunt, a popular painter of London, has recently sold one of his pictures, "Finding of Christ in the Temple," for no less than twenty-five thousand dollars, still retaining the copyright for engravings.

☞The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have lighted one of their cars with gas, and are preparing to introduce it generally.

☞If you wish to collect together all the pretty girls in town, advertise a "lecture to young men."

☞The Richmond *Dispatch* believes that the Japanese are the lost tribes of Israel.

BY REQUEST.

BE KIND.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear;
How oft hath soothed a heart near broken,
And made a friend sincere.

A pleasant face, a kindly greeting,
Doth oft assuage the grief,
And bring to hearts in sadness beating,
Immediate relief.

How blest are those endowed by heaven
With gentle heart and voice;
They cheer the sinking soul, and cause
The weeping to rejoice.

To love the lovely is not all
Our duty here below;
We should on every living thing
Our charity bestow.

Then at the close of our career
On earth, how sweet to know
That we some gentle soul did cheer,
Some heart relieve from woe. M. L. G.

BY REQUEST.

MAIDEN'S RESOLUTION.

Oh, I will tell you of a fellow whom I have lately seen,
Who is neither white or yellow, but altogether green;
His name it is not charming, 'tis only common Bill,
And he wanted me to wed him—
But I hardly think I will.

He told me of a cottage, of a cottage 'mongst the trees,
And don't you think the yankee tumbled down upon his knees—
And the tears the creature shed were enough to start a mill,
And he wanted me to wed him—
But I hardly think I will.

He whispered of devotion, so lovely, pure and deep,
But they sounded all so silly that I nearly fell asleep;
He thought it would be pleasant, as we journey down the hill,
To go hand in hand together—
But I hardly think I will.

He was here last night to see me and he made so long a stay,
I began to think the blockhead never meant to go away;
At first I learnt to hate him, I know I hate him still,
And he wanted me to wed him—
But I hardly think I will.

I am sure I would not choose him, but the deuce is in it,
He says if I refuse him he could not live a minute;
And then the blessed bible plainly says we must not kill,
So I thought the matter over—
And I rather think I will.

E. H.

The Key to the Weather.

A letter of M. Conninck to the Courrier des Halles is exciting great attention in France. It will be remembered that Marshal Bugeaud proclaimed the discovery of an ancient Spanish manuscript, in which the natural laws which govern the atmosphere were so clearly laid down that nothing was left to chance, and projects could be made with the greatest security. These calculations, based upon 50 years' experience, comprising 600 revolutions of the moon, had enabled the author to foretell the weather to a nicety, and the Marshal, struck by the confidence with which the theory was broached, after taking some little trouble to practice the same rule of calculation, found it unerring likewise.

M. de Conninck now comes forward with his experience also, and at length we can boast of possessing a key to the pranks of the moon, which will henceforth render them completely harmless. The weather, eleven times out of twelve, is exactly the same during the whole moon as on the fifth day if on the sixth day it resembles the fifth, and nine times out of twelve it is exactly the same as the fourth day if the sixth day resembles the fourth. This rule, says M. de Conninck, is found invariable eight months in the year. The exceptions have hitherto been October, February, March and April.

A Sad Case of Drowning.—On Sunday morning week as a young girl, daughter of Hugh King, of Piedmont, Va., was crossing a temporary footway across the mouth of George's Creek, just as it connects with the North Branch, she fell off the log and was drowned. The Piedmont Independent says:

She was in company with several other ladies and gentlemen, but the water was high and the currents of the two streams so swift that rescue seemed impossible. The whole day was spent in laborious and fruitless search after the body, but it could not be found.—She was an amiable and beautiful girl, about fifteen years of age. Her mother had gone to the city of Baltimore on a visit, and had left her daughter in charge of the household affairs. She was on her way to church when the melancholy and distressing accident occurred.

A Great Race in Virginia.—It is rumored that the match between the race-horses Daniel Boon and Planet, over the Ashland course, Virginia, for $20,000 on the latter, against $15,000 on the former, has been made, and will come off on the 12th of October next.

The Growing Crops.—Intelligence in regard to the crops is generally of a cheering character. The late rains have been of incalculable advantage throughout the country, particularly at the northwest.

☞The Japanese think that oyster soup is the finest American institution that they have yet seen. They call the hotel waiters "soup gentlemen."

☞The expenditure of England, in 1860, for military and naval defences, will amount to $150,000,000

☞When one sin is admitted, it is generally found that it has a companion waiting at the door; and the former will work hard to gain admission for the latter.

"Atrocious Confederacy of Public Robbers."

There is a party in the free States striving to secure the reins of the General Government; and if it succeeds in doing so, our institutions will sustain a shock that may scatter them as scraff before the wind.

A large portion of this party may be found in the great State of New York, where they have had for some years almost complete control of every department of the State Government. How well they have succeeded, the quotation above—"Atrocious Confederacy of Public Robbers"—abundantly shows. The Legislature of that State is spoken of in such language by the New York Tribune, which is very good authority, for Greeley knows all about the workings of Republicanism. Greeley says:

"The Legislature—let us be reverently thankful for all mercies—has adjourned at last! And we do not believe it possible that another body *so reckless not merely of right but of decency—not merely corrupt but shameless*—will be assembled in our halls of legislation within the next ten years.

"But look at the crowning infamy of the passage of bill after bill over the Governor's vetoes—vetoes based on considerations which ninety-nine of every hundred who read them will say were absolutely impregnable. Look at the bills which thus passed, and the bills which barely failed, and judge whether legislation *so manifestly corrupt, legislators so debauched by wholesale bribery were ever before heard of?*"

In Pennsylvania, also, the Republicans are very strong. Let us see what is thought of the last Legislature they elected. Greeley, also, says:

"*Never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present.* Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheek when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, *could stand the slightest chance of passing unless by profuse expenditure of money.* Almost *every man*, with some noble exceptions, *had his price*, and if common rumor be true, it was *an enormous price.* If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

Now, if Republicanism in State Governments is so completely corrupt, what may be expected if it should ever get control of the Federal Government?—*Hagerstown Mail.*

☞The Democratic minority of the New York Legislature have issued an address to the people of that State exposing the misdeeds of the Republican majority. Among other measures noticed is a proposition to amend the constitution of the State so as to confer upon negroes the right of voting. We quote that part of the address as an evidence of the drift of the Republican party, where it has undisputed power:

"*Republicans in Favor of Negro Suffrage.*—The present Legislature has consummated a work which was begun at the organization of the Republican party, and which, interrupted by accident or design, is now ready to be submitted to the people. We refer to the alteration of the constitution, so as to admit negroes to free and equal suffrages with white citizens. The question has been repeatedly determined by the people upon a direct vote; and upon the adoption of the constitution of 1846 it was negatived by a vote of 223,836 against to 85,306 in its favor.

"What was characteristic in this vote was that the counties on Long Island and the Hudson, were a considerable portion of the colored population remain, were hostile to such admission, just in proportion to the number of this class among them; while the counties on the northern border and in the west, which do not harbor any of this class, were strongest in the expression of a desire for this association.

"We believe the judgment of the people will be declared now on the side of those who spoke and acted from a knowledge of the unfitness of this class for citizenship. They will recognize it as the first step in an attempt to introduce *an inferior race into our militia*, our jury list, our common schools and our public offices. If the white electors could overcome their repugnance to such an association, they would still hesitate from motives of policy and patriotic duty at arming with political power an exceptional class of the population, whose prejudices and sympathies place them in an attitude of hostility to the constitution. A portion of those whom it is proposed to incorporate into the electoral body are fugitive slaves from the South; and the legislation of this winter, partially consummated, was designed to increase their number, by offering to such fugitives the protection of the State authorities, in defiance of the Federal Constitution.

"That the great body of the electors of the State will rally to the side of the Democrats, and vote down the proposed amendment, which is intended to recruit the ranks of fanatical Abolitionism for its war upon the constitution, the undersigned will not permit themselves to doubt.

"The proposed infusion of this black element into the electoral body, has never been petitioned for by the people. In this, as in other instances, the Republican majority have set themselves up above the people, and have originated measures of legislation seriously affecting the personal and social rights of citizens, which have never been petitioned for or discussed before the public, or received any marks of popular approval."

Is he Qualified?—An Important Question.—The Memphis Enquirer says:—"Of all the men we have ever known, and we know him well, we think Hamlin the most appropriate nominee upon the Black Republican ticket—for, in all the acquirements of mind, manners, morals, form, features, complexion, woolly hair and all, he comes nearer being a negro than any one we have ever seen, who claimed to be a white man—Fred. Douglas not excepted." It becomes an important question whether Mr. Hamlin is really a white man in the sense required by the Constitution of the United States. He himself claims to be of Portugese descent, but if he resembles the negro so nearly as has been stated by the Enquirer and other papers, it may be important to ascertain beyond all doubt, whether a little of the negro as well as of the Portugese blood does not enter into his composition.

☞When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it is *sat in*.

THE COMPILER.

B. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. Frederick A. Server.	14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson,	15. Geo. D. Jackson,
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.,	16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Brenner,	17. Joel B. Danner.
5. G. W. Jacoby,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley,	19. H. N. Lee
7. Oliver P. James,	20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Lattner,	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour,	23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker,	24. B. D Hamlin,
12. S. S. Winchester,	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach,	

Abolition Unfairness.

Since LINCOLN has been nominated, what purports to be a report of the discussions which took place between him and DOUGLAS in the great Senatorial struggle of 1858, in Illinois, has been announced for sale. This report is said to be anything but correct. The speeches of LINCOLN have been so changed and improved in style and sentiment, by his friends, that they cannot be recognized by those who heard them delivered, or read them in print immediately afterwards. A committee on revision has had them in charge.

A Bad Record.

ABRAM LINCOLN, the Republican nominee for President, was in Congress during the Mexican War. We learn that he bitterly opposed the war, and voted against the bill giving 160 acres of land to our gallant volunteers.—He stood side by side with Corwin, in his denunciation of the army of the United States. Yet, the Republicans ask the people of this Union to elevate him to the Presidential chair. A worse defeat awaits *him*, than that which met the enemies of his country in the glorious struggle with Mexico.

☞In the tariff plank of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, the word *"protection"* is not once used.—The resolution is but an enlargement of the clause of the Constitution giving Congress power "to provide for the general welfare," and the out and out free-trader may subscribe to it without yielding an inch, for it commits him to no *protective policy* whatever. The resolution was not at all satisfactory to the Pennsylvanians. The Chicago correspondent of Forney's *Press* says of them, that "having expected a cordial endorsement of their high tariff principles, they are disappointed and indignant at the vague and cold endorsement they have received."

☞The *Gazette* says the Democrats affect much "disgust" with the nomination of Lincoln. This is a mistake—the "disgust" is all on the part of Seward men. They went home from Chicago, by hundreds, "disgusted," mad, and grieved! One of them remarked to us that "old Abe" might be good at splitting "rails," but if he split all the *railings* of the friends of Seward before the 4th of March next, he would have his hands full. And we guess he was right, says an exchange.

Kicking in the Traces.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.) is in ill-humor at the Chicago nominations, and pronounces Lincoln "a comparatively obscure man on the Western prairies," and laments that expediency, with a prospect of success, should have prevailed over man worship, with a certainty of defeat.

☞The editor of the Lancaster *Examiner*, who was an ardent Cameron man, professes to be jubilant at the nomination of ABE LINCOLN, but advises his Republican friends *not to bet on his election!* Sensible advice, that.

☞The Westminster *Democrat* hoists the name of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, for President, and that of WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, for Vice President, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

☞A meeting was recently held at Newburyport, Mass., which was largely attended by leading Democrats. A resolution was offered instructing Messrs. Cushing and Williams to vote for Mr. Douglas at Baltimore. A motion to reject this resolution was voted down, when it was moved to strike out the name of Stephen A. Douglas and insert that of Caleb Cushing, and this motion was carried and the resolution as thus amended adopted by a vote of *three* to *one*.

☞The Boston *Courier*, in speaking of the Republican nominations, says:

"No selection of candidates could have been more unfortunate for Massachusetts. The women and children laugh at it. Still there was a salute of one hundred guns; but whether it was to signalize the death or life of the party, time will tell."

The same is the case here; it is jeered at, and sneered at, and laughed at by all sensible Republicans. They fired several guns on Saturday night; but there is neither enthusiasm, or decent respect.—*Erie Observer.*

Who is He?

Our Republican friends—the rank and file, we mean—have been sorely puzzled to find out who this man LINCOLN is, their leaders have nominated for President. For the benefit of all such, we quote the following extract from a speech of Senator DOUGLAS, when the two were canvassing Illinois for the Senatorship two years ago. It is about the best exhibit of the man and his antecedents we have come across.

Mr. Douglas said:

"In the remarks which I have made upon this platform, and the position of Mr. Lincoln upon it, I mean nothing personal, disrespectful or unkind to that gentleman. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty in a strange country for our support—I an humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. [Laughter.] He was more successful in his occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. Lincoln is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation that he ever attempted. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else.—[Laughter.]

But I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy with him because of the up hill struggle we had in life. [Cheers and laughter.] He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys at wrestling, could out run them at a foot race, beat them pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together, [laughter and cheers;] and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse-race or at a fight were the praise of everybody that was present and participated. [Renewed laughter.] Hence, I had sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune and so was I. Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1846, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot proviso tornado, Mr. Lincoln again turned up as a member of Congress from the Sangamon District. I, being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country. [Cheers and groans.] When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was forgotten again by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition Black Republican platform, in company with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase and Fred. Douglass, for the Republican party to stand upon. Trumbull, too, was one of our cotemporaries."

Now for New York.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to the annoyance which the friends of Mr. Seward feel, and the indignation they express at the treatment which their ablest man received in the Chicago wigwam, says:—

"Mr. Seward will not, of course, endorse the treachery of his party, by contributing to its success. Neither money nor enthusiasm will be brought out, in aid of Mr. Lincoln, by Mr. Seward's friends. Had Mr. Seward been nominated the hills of New York would have clapped their hands, and though the contest would have been such as to convulse the State, yet the Seward party would have had the heart, and courage, and means to meet it.

"The Democratic commentary on the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, is, that it takes the North West and gives up New York. All that is necessary for the Democracy to do, at the adjourned National Convention at Baltimore, is to nominate a man for the Presidency who will be sure of the 127 electoral votes of Democratic States, and be morally certain, also, of New York.

"Probably Pennsylvania can be won also. But the contest must be for New York. It would not be difficult to frame a nomination for the purpose, and which would secure this end."

There is no doubt that New York will be the battle field in the coming contest, and the Democracy of the Empire State are prepared for the fight.—Give them a man on whom they can rally, whose name will inspire confidence, and whose insignificance is not his strength, and they will make an onslaught on the enemy that will render victory morally certain. New York is a conservative State, and has a greater stake than any other in the character of the General Government. She will not give her sanction to the election of a man whose administration must, at the best, be a dangerous experiment. Her commerce and trade are too valuable to be risked upon the election of a sectional President. The Democracy have it in their power to obtain a most signal victory. They cannot be beaten by Abe Lincoln—strong as he is in the North West—they may beat themselves.—*Erie Observer.*

☞Hon. Edward McPherson, from the Adams and Franklin district, (Pa.) has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the *Republican* National Committee.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Well, and who, pray, has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the "*People's* Party" National Committee?—*Volunteer.*

☞The New Hampshire Patriot, heretofore favorable to Mr. Douglas' views of squatter sovereignty, comes out for the Tennessee resolution as one upon which all Democrats can stand.

Lincoln an Orthodox Abolitionist.

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln, says the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, while it is received coldly by the conservatives and disgusts the Americans, is cordially approved by the Abolitionists. Gov Chase, of Ohio, in endorsing the nomination, said that although defeated himself, his principles triumphed in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at Chicago. Joshua R. Giddings commended the nomination of Lincoln on the spot where it was made. Even Mr. Seward, in the midst of his disappointment, writes that he finds in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory as if it had been framed with his own hands.

To show that these men have good ground for confiding in Lincoln's orthodox Abolitionism we copy below a comprehensive resolution adopted at the first Republican State Convention ever held in the State of Illinois. That body convened at Springfield on the 5th of October, 1854. It was called for the especial purpose of organizing a new party and repudiating all former attachments. The Committee on Resolutions, appointed by the Convention, was composed of Abraham Lincoln, J. F. Farnsworth and Ichabod Cadding. The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and among them was the following, which we ask conservative men of all parties to read and carefully digest:

Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the re-organization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names and predilections, we unite ourselves together in defense of the liberty and constitution of the country, and will hereafter co-operate as the *Republican* party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring the administration of government back to the control of first principles; to restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free territories; that as the constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from labor, TO REPEAL AND ENTIRELY ABROGATE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW; to restrict slavery to those States in which its exists; TO PROHIBIT THE ADMISSION OF ANY MORE SLAVE STATES INTO THE UNION; *to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to exclude slavery from all the territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to arrest the acquirement of any more territories unless the practice of slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited.*

Frightened at a Name.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* says that at their ratification meeting, on Friday night, the Republicans of that place carried a banner on which the names of Lincoln and Hamlin were displayed as the "People's nominees." The name of *Republican* was carefully avoided. Why are the Opposition ashamed of their true name? Was not the Convention at Chicago a *Republican* Convention, and was not Lincoln nominated as the *Republican* candidate? It is impossible for the Republicans of Harrisburg to deny this—and yet they dodge behind an *alias*—a worn out political deception. The same dilemma annoys the Opposition of Philadelphia, but they have adopted a different mode of extrication. Their ratification meeting was first called in the name of the "People's Party," but the absurdity of this struck them, so the next day the call appeared in the *North American* for a meeting to ratify the nominations of the "*National* Convention at Chicago." This was hardly mending the matter, since Judge Jessup induced the Convention to strike the word *National* out of their appellation as a palpable misnomer. The absurdity of calling the party anything else but *Republican* is so palpable, that in the attempt to avoid it, many ludicrous blunders must necessarily occur. Why not show a little honest courage at once by manfully taking the name of Republican?

The President of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. George Ashman was eloquent at Chicago upon the subject of official morality. He animadverted, in unmeasured terms of reproachful severity, upon the impurities of the Administration. If ever there was a living exemplification of the Devil quoting Scripture, it was in the instance of Mr. George Ashmun, in the painted sepulchre—yclept the Wigwam—at Chicago. A cotemporary, commenting on his speech, asks:

"And who is this bold accuser? It is the same George Ashmun, who, if we mistake not, testified, some two years ago, before a Congressional Investigating Committee, that he had received a little lobby fee of four thousand dollars for his 'free wool' lobby services in behalf of the tariff bill of 1857. $4,000 to Ashmun, $5,000 to Weed, and an application from the Chevalier Webb for a furnished house in Washington, to be well stocked with provisions and liquors, by Lawrence, Stone & Co., in consideration of what Webb might do as a free wool lobby man, were all parts of the same job. And yet this incorruptible Ashmun, of this precious lobby gang, is the man who publicly denounces the corruptions of Mr. Buchanan's Administration!"

☞Hon. Edward McPherson addressed a slim Republican meeting in York on Thursday evening last.

☞The Tariff Bill, suggested and urged by Mr. Buchanan, has passed the House of Representatives by a decisive vote. The members from Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, voted in the affirmative.

The Democratic Platform.

We clip from the Louisville *Courier* the following very clear and satisfactory explanation of the state of the question in relation to a platform, in the regular Charleston Convention, at the time of its adjournment to Baltimore. It is from the pen of Robert McKee, Esq., one of the accomplished editors of that paper, and who was one of the secretaries of the Convention:

The exact condition in which the Platform was left by the Charleston Convention seems to be in doubt. An Indiana exchange, perhaps unintentionally, says the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, and the Southern delegates withdrew because the minority report presented by the members of the committee from the slaveholding States, was rejected. And the Lexington Statesman, whose editor is usually so well informed, gives the minority report, *including* the second resolution and the preamble thereto, as having been adopted by the Convention.

Three reports were made. That of the majority of the committee, through Mr. Avery, of N. C., their Chairman, affirmed the Cincinnati platform, asserted the doctrine of protection of slave property in the Territories, defined the rights of a Territory in regard to admission into the Union and its status when admitted, and contained resolutions in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, of protecting naturalized citizens, whether at home or abroad, and of such aid as can be constitutionally given to the Pacific railroad. The minority report, presented by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and taking the same position on other subjects, instead of the resolutions reported by the majority, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, contained the following preamble and resolution:

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Still another report—the Cincinnati platform "pure and simple"—was made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. The last was presented as a substitute for the minority report, and, as such, was rejected by the Convention, whose voting against it thus indicated that they preferred the report for which it was proposed to substitute. Then the question being on the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that presented by Mr. Avery, the resolution and preamble above quoted were struck out by a decided vote, being a Douglas defeat. The balance of Samuels' resolutions were adopted; and thus a direct vote upon the majority report was prevented; and the platform, as it now stands, containing nothing positively objectionable, altogether ignores the great questions which now agitate the country. The just demands of the Southern delegates for a recognition of their rights in the Territories, and of the duty of the Federal Government in relation thereto, not having been complied with, a portion of them withdrew from the Convention, and the balance retired for consultation. The result of this consultation was that the "Tennessee resolutions," which have heretofore appeared in our columns, with one explanatory of the two-third rule, were offered by Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, as the "ultimatum" of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The explanatory resolution was adopted. The other, in regard to the platform, laid over one day, under the rules. It was not acted upon before the adjournment, and will, unquestionably, be called up at Baltimore, and it is to be hoped, passed.—The platform, consequently, is not yet perfected. As far as it goes, nothing erroneous or objectionable is in it. The Tennessee resolution, when added, will satisfy the people of the slaveholding States, and guarantee justice to all.

The Slavery Territorial Question.

The great and prolonged debate in the U. S. Senate upon the caucus resolutions reported by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was brought to a close by that body on Friday week, when they were finally adopted by votes generally of nearly two to one, and in the instance of the most pointed of the whole series—the fifth resolution—there were but two votes recorded in the negative out of the whole body of Senators. Thus we now have an authoritative semi-official exposition of the doctrines of the Democratic party on the subject of congressional and territorial power over the subject of slavery. The resolutions were adopted seriatim, by the votes subjoined, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the federal government for the increased security of each against dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with a view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the constitution was formed—and by necessary consequence tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Vote—yeas 36, nays 19—Messrs. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Kennedy, of Maryland, voting with the majority, as well as Pearce, of Maryland, and Pugh, or Ohio, (the latter a Douglas Democrat,) also Clingman, of North Carolina.

2. *Resolved*, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, in relation of this institution, can justify them, or their citizens, in open or covert attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

Vote—yeas 36, nays 20—the only change being the addition of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in the negative.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members; and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

Vote—Yeas 36, nays 18—the negative being reduced by the absence of the votes of Messrs. Grimes and King.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

Vote—35 yeas, 21 nays—the affirmative being reduced one in number by Mr. Pugh giving his vote in the negative.

5. *Resolved*, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory; and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. Clingman moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:—"*Provided*, That it is not hereby intended to assert at this time that it is the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery."

This, as well as one or two other amendments, were rejected—but another by Mr. Toombs, to add at the end the words "within the limits of its constitutional power," was adopted.

This fifth resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 35, nays 2.

The sixth and seventh resolutions were also agreed to, as follows:

6. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

7. *Resolved*, That the provision of the constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that all acts of individuals or of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Consequences of the Defeat of Seward at Chicago.

There is no disguising the fact that everywhere throughout the North the Republicans are filled with deep disappointment at the action of the Chicago Convention in rejecting William H. Seward, an able statesman—the man who created and built up the Republican party. Nowhere is this disappointment more keenly felt than in the State of New York, where a visible gloom hangs over the whole rank and file of the Republican host, whatever some interested leaders may say to the contrary.—As for Mr. Seward himself, there is every reason to believe that he will retire from public affairs, utterly disgusted with an ungrateful party, who know not how to appreciate his merits or its own situation. Had he been defeated by the Democracy, that would be nothing. But to be so wounded in the house of his friends is political death. Thurlow Weed will probably sell out the *Evening Journal* and retreat into private life; and many of Seward's personal and influential friends will maintain a sullen reserve and keep aloof from the party, while the general effect upon it will be that the Democrats who joined at the time of Fremont's contest will withdraw and return to the Democracy; so that in a short time there will be nothing left of the great Republican organization but the old Abolition rump.

Greeley and Blair intrigued against Seward, because they could not bend him to their selfish views. They succeeded in overthrowing him; but with him they have overthrown the party, whose head and front he was. The Republican managers, envious of his superiority, and unable to control him, have offered him as a sacrifice; but they have lost everything and gained nothing by the course they have pursued. They have lost his ability, statesmanship, and successful prestige in the Empire State, and lost that enthusiasm which the name of the prophet of the higher law would be sure to inspire among his followers, while they will fail to conciliate the conservatism of the Middle States—the ostensible object for which they threw him overboard. The obscurity of Lincoln has been calculated upon as an element of success; but it is known that he preceded Seward in the announcement of the "irrepressible conflict," and his language was even more violent than that of the Rochester manifesto. Lincoln, too, is a man who would be more likely to be driven to extremes by his party, if successful, than William H. Seward, whose cool and cautious sagacity would perhaps restrain him within the bounds of moderation, so soon as he reached the summit of his ambition and he felt the weight of a vast responsibility pressing upon his shoulders as President of thirty-three united States.

In fine, the Republican leaders have done their party such irreparable mischief at Chicago that it only remains for the Democrats to unite upon a good candidate in order to have a walk over the course in this State, to say nothing of other Northern States, and to carry the election in November by a sweeping majority.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞We are requested to state that the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the German Reformed Congregation at Flohr's Church next Sabbath morning—preparatory services on Saturday morning previous.

HORSE KILLED.—During a thunder storm on Wednesday last, a horse belonging to Mr. SAMUEL DEARDORFF, of Strabau township, was killed by lightning in the field. The young man engaged in ploughing corn with the animal, had intended to leave the field for the barn because of the threatening character of the approaching storm, but before reaching the bars, the horse was struck and instantly killed. The young man escaped with slight injury, one of his arms being somewhat bruised.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a heavy thunder storm which passed over our place on Saturday afternoon last, Crider's Church, in the vicinity of town, was struck by lightning, demolishing the chimney, ran down the inside wall, struck a stove and then spread in all directions through the Church. Rev. J. Martin was conducting preparatory services at the time. The Church was filled with people, all of whom escaped serious injury except Mrs. Cyrus Schweigart and Mrs. Frederick Wagoner, who, it is hoped, will recover in a few days.—The consternation may be better imagined than described.—*Westminster Sentinel.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The large barn belonging to the heirs of Thomas Craighead, dec'd., in South Middleton township, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Eight fine horses perished in the flames, and a quantity of grain, hay, straw, farming implements, &c., were also consumed. It is believed the barn was set on fire.

In compliance with an order of Court, the voters of Dickinson township held an election (at the Stone Tavern,) on Saturday week, to decide for or against a division of the Township. The contest between the friends and opponents of division was quite lively, and 532 votes were cast. When the ballots were counted, it was found that the friends of the division had carried their object by 64 majority. So old Dickinson is to be divided into two townships, to be called Upper and Lower Dickinson.

THE PENAL CODE.—Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, who have not posted themselves in the Revised Penal Code of Pennsylvania, adopted at the late session, have a fact to learn. By that code their powers have been materially circumscribed. In future, a list of criminal offences, hitherto bailable by them, can only be bailable by the Courts. The list of offences whose adjudication is removed from the power of the Aldermen, comprises arson, rape, may hem, robbery or burglary, and in all such cases bail can only be received by the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or one of its Judges, and the Mayor or Recorder of a city. As this is the letter of the code Section 7, page 53, of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, parties interested should remember the fact.

PROPERTY SALES.—On Tuesday last ISAAC R. SMITH, Esq., sold the following lots at Public Sale, all within the Borough limits:

Lots.	Purchasers.	Price.
6 acres 37 per.,	David Ziegler, Jr.,	$52 00 per ac.
4 " 112 "	" "	63 00 "
4 " 116 "	Rev. J. K. Miller,	45 00 "
5 " 75 "	" "	40 00 "
14 " 15 "	Rev. J. Ziegler,	37 00 "
4 " 47 "	Robert McCurdy,	40 50 "
9 " 42 "	J. Wible,	30 00 "
Lot near Ger. Ref. Church,	R. McCurdy,	$231 00
3 Lots and Barn, corner Washington street,	S. Herbst,	1505 00
1 Lot on Railroad,		235 00

☞The Public Schools of the Borough were dismissed on Thursday, after an examination by the Board of Directors. The schools will open again on the 1st of August. Hereafter there will be two sessions of 4½ months in each year, with a public examination of pupils, in presence of Parents and Directors, at the close of each session.

☞We understand that the Town Council, on Monday night last, ordered an Ordinance against fast driving in the streets to be prepared and reported at their next meeting.

☞CHARLES MCLEAN KNOX, lately of this county, graduated at the Columbia College Law School, in New York, week before last. Under a law of New York, his diploma will entitle him to practice in any of the Courts of that State.

☞The Summer Session of Pennsylvania College commenced yesterday and the students are beginning to return. We have observed several new faces and have no doubt but that the number in attendance this session will compare favorable with that of any other. Alterations have been made in the College Building—the pipes for gas having been introduced, and a number of rooms, hitherto used for other purposes, having been fitted up for the accommodation of students—and we have no hesitation in saying that the institution is, in every respect, equal to any other which can be mentioned.—*Star of Friday.*

WAYNESBORO' RAILROAD.—The *Record* says that "the prospects for securing the road are more flattering now than they were two months ago."

☞An exchange asks, "are we going to have a Fourth of July?" We have not the slightest hesitation in answering that we think it will be "around" in due season.

FOR THE COMPILER.

In accordance with general sentiment, the unsightly old Market House was, several years ago, removed by order of the Town Council from the Public Diamond. The appearance of the Square was thus much improved. The location of the Court House was also changed, few, if any, of the citizens, desiring it to continue in the old place. The Diamond was also McAdamized and the side-walks handsomely paved at a heavy expense, that it might be beautified to a still greater extent. But all this seems to have been done to little purpose—at least so far as *care* of the Diamond is to be expected at the hands of the authorities. Instead of endeavoring to protect it as an ornament to the town, they seem to have left it to take care of itself. As a tax-payer, I appeal to them to see to it that no hurt is done to the appearance of our beautiful Square. A CITIZEN.

☞Judge Daniel, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Richmond on Thursday last.

☞The Detroit *Free Press* says that many leading Republicans from New York, who passed through Detroit on their return from the Chicago Convention, after the nomination of LINCOLN, wore SEWARD badges. On the cars, repeated cheers were given for SEWARD,—not a word was said for LINCOLN. The train which conveyed the New York Delegates to the Convention, over the Michigan Central Road, was met at every station with enthusiastic crowds of people, with bands of music and artillery,—silence reigned supreme on their return. The outward passage was a grand triumphal procession, for the people then thought that SEWARD would be nominated almost unanimously;—the return was like a funeral.—The Michigan Southern train bearing the Ohio and Indiana delegates met with nearly as cold a reception. A few people were gathered at some of the principal stations, but no enthusiasm was manifested. Every attempt to get up a cheer for LINCOLN was followed by hearty cheers for SEWARD.

☞The Republicans are making themselves rather ridiculous about those rails of Abe Lincoln's, and are actually buying them up at $10 a piece! A person in Cincinnati, it is said, has paid $20 for a pair! The farmer who owns the fence from which they are taken makes an excellent thing of it, which is all right. Let the farce go on! Let a committee of Black Republicans be appointed to ransack Mr. Lincoln's lumber rooms for his old clothes and boots, and then let these precious articles be carefully laid in a pile and made the shrine of Black Republicanism. The devotees of that party would consider it a privilege, no doubt, to kiss Mr. Lincoln's toe, and only a less honor to handle his old boots. What excites this grovelling spirit of pretended adoration for a man who was day before yesterday only a common-place country politician? It is the *passion for office.* The Republicans look now upon Lincoln as the man who may have the dispensing of all the patronage of the Federal Government, and there is no depth of servility, therefore, to which they will not descend before him, striving with each other which shall creep in the most despicable attitudes of adulation.

☞Mr. Lincoln, himself, appears to be satisfied that the Chicago Convention made a poor choice. In his reply to the committee, which officially announced to him his nomination, he remarked that he wished the nomination "could have fallen upon some one of the far more eminent and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention." The friends of Seward, Bates, M'Lean, and others, will undoubtedly sympathize with "the most available" in his wish.

☞Mr. Johns, a delegate at large at the Chicago Convention from Iowa, walked 150 miles to reach a railroad, that he might be present at the Convention.—*Exchange.*

This reminds us of a remark we heard a Seward man make on his return from the Chicago "slaughter-house." He said they had nominated "old Abe Lincoln" because, in company with a man named Hanks, he had once split 3,000 rails in a year—that he supposed the Convention would have nominated Hanks for the Vice Presidency, if he had not unfortunately died before rail-splitting became a qualification for the Presidency—and, he had no doubt, four years hence, the party would drag out poor old John Johns, who walked one hundred and fifty miles bare foot to attend the Convention, and nominate him for the same high office. If splitting 3,000 rails twenty years ago entitles a man to a Presidential nomination in 1860, over the head of the first statesman of the age, then walking 150 miles bare foot to a Republican Convention ought to be good grounds for a nomination in 1864. And having "freed his mind" of this, the disciple of Seward subsided!—*Erie Observer.*

☞The St. Joseph *Journal* of the 10th states that Mr. George Brubaker, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., reached that city yesterday, on his way home. He was captured by a band of Camanches while on his way to California in 1847, thirteen years ago, and has just escaped from them. There were but three of the party captured alive, George Richardson of Schuylkill, and Peter Demy of Dauphin county, Pa., both of whom were afterwards burnt at the stake for attempting to escape from the savages. After becoming acquainted with the language and habits of the Indians, he was made a medicine man, and in that capacity did a great deal of good among them, preaching to them, and has succeeded in converting over two hundred to the Christian religion. It was only after the most solemn promise that he would return that they allowed him to depart, and he will go back as soon as he has seen his family, who have mourned him for years as dead.

Two Thousand Bushels of Trout at One Haul.—The fisheries on the Eastern Shore of Virginia have been remarkably successful this season, such quantities having been taken that it has been found impossible to preserve them; the consequence is that large quantities have been carted up on the adjacent farms as manure. At one haul last week two thousand bushels of trout were pulled up. The seine stopped in six foot water, and it being impossible to land such an immense quantity, the seine had to be opened that a portion might escape. One-half were accordingly let out, and one thousand bushels pulled ashore. This occurred in Northampton.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

☞Sayers and Heenan will not fight again. It has been arranged by their friends that each is to have a belt, and Sayers to retire from the ring altogether.

FOR THE COMPILER.

A MIXED-UP ENIGMA.—I am composed of 21 characters.

My 21 17 12 19 is the solid foundation of the science of Geology.

15 6 18 8 is what a great many persons strive to be.

19 10 17 7 9 14 1 is what Heenan done *down* with Sayers thirty-two times in succession.

1 5 11 10 13 is practiced by every thing living, especially fish and topers.

16 21 2 7 13 is what "Billy Patterson" was struck with.

20 12 9 is Dutch for what "pussy wants."

4 15 3 12 9 is in the same language, what all good house-wives abominate.

What the whole is, the curious are respectfully requested to find out for themselves.

DEUTCHER.

☞A clergyman while engaged in catechising a number of boys in a class, asked one of them the definition of matrimony. The reply was, "A place of punishment, where some some folks suffer for a time before they go to Heaven."

☞Friday week there was a heavy snow storm at St. Johns, N. F., and the thermometar down to 38.

Special Notices.

CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.

MESSRS. SHEADS & BUEHLER—*Gentlemen*:—Having purchased and used during the last season, the New Jersey Reaper and Mower, I desire to add my testimony to that already given, as to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain, I believe it has no superior. Indeed in grass, I unhesitatingly say it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses' necks, is obviated in the "New Jersey," the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH WALKER.

☞In addition to the above certificate, we refer the reader to JOHN MUSSELMAN, Esq., of *Liberty township, and Mr. John Rose*, of Cumberland township, whose testimony to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. & B.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER are also Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS, prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return of mail.

T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg.

June 13, '59. 1y

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, *Agent, Gettysburg.* [Feb. 13. 1y*

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, of Philadelphia, Dr. JOHN RUNKEL, of Gettysburg, to Miss ELMIRA ROOP, of Germantown, Pa.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Capt. C. H. BUEHLER, of this place, to Miss ANNA S. FAHNESTOCK, of York—daughter of the late John Fahnestock.

At the Lutheran parsonage, at Arendtsville, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. HENRY HAHN to Miss ANNA MARY CATHARINE POWEL, both of Franklin township.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. SAMUEL FITZGERALD to Miss SUSAN BREMEL, all of Adams county.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. AMOS LADY to Miss MARIA LOWER, both of Arendtsville.

On the 7th ult., by the Rev. L. J. Miller, Mr. VINCENT WILLDERS to Miss SUSAN STRASBAUGH, both of Adams county.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. LEWIS BRADY to Miss REBECCA COLE, both *of Adams county*.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JEROME WILLDERS to Miss MARTHA VERONICA NOEL, both of Adams county.

DIED.

On the 31st ult., Mr. LEBRIGHT E. HARTZELL, of Butler township, aged 40 years 7 months.

On the 21st ult., at Abbottstown, this county, Mr. SAMUEL HANER, aged 66 years and 23 days.

On the 20th of April, Miss ROSANNA GALBRAITH, of Butler township, aged about 75 years.

On the 29th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH ADAMS, wife of Mr. Stephen Adams, of Emmitsburg, aged about 35 years.

On the 16th ult., CYRUS, son of Conrad Brame, aged 12 years 10 months and 16 days.

On the 30th ult., LYDIA ANN COOLEY, aged 24 years 5 months and 10 days.

On the 16th ult., AARON DAVID, son of Christian Keckler, aged 5 years 2 months and 11 days.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	5 00
Rye Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 20 to 1 23
Red Wheat	1 15
Corn	60
Rye	75
Oats	33
Clover Seed	3 75 to 4 00
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 1 75
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	60
Plaster of Paris	6 25
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 56 to 5 62
Wheat	1 30 to 1 65
Rye	80 to 90
Corn	62 to 75
Oats	35 to 43
Clover Seed	4 50 to 7 75
Timothy Seed	3 25 to 3 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	7 00 to 10 50
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	11 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	21 to 22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 10 to 1 25
Rye	76
Corn	56
Oats	36
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 25

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	6 00
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	36
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

Filial Affection of a Chip Gatherer.—A boy about six years of age, gathering chips on Friday afternoon, near the Baltimore railroad depot, Philadelphia, was struck by a locomotive and had one of his arms literally torn off. The mother of the boy, who is very poor, was almost distracted at the accident. The little fellow bore his sufferings bravely, and his only concern seemed to be for his mother. He frequently said, "What will mother do? She will have nobody to bring her chips!"

☞Michael Maguire had his arm blown off at Harrisburg, on Friday week, whilst firing a Republican salute.

☞Rumor says that Mr. John Appleton is nominated to the Senate for the mission to Russia, vice Mr. Pickens, who asks to return.

☞What relation is that child to its own father who is not its own father's son? A daughter.

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until *Thursday, the 21st day of June inst.*, for building a Wooden Bridge across Opossum creek, on the road leading from Arendtstown to East Berlin, near John W. Dull's. The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span 70 feet long.

Plans and specifications for the bridge can be seen by persons *wishing to bid, on the day of* letting, or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to the Commissioners.

JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAMES H. MARSHALL,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

June 4, 1860. td

A Card.

I WISH to inform my friend Hoffheins that I did not intend to run his Machine down in my advertisement; no *man reading my advertisement* carefully can say so, because I don't say anything about the construction, or general character, or any other point of the Machine, more than that I stated his machine cuts behind driving wheels, and mine in front. Nor shall I say anything in regard to that, at this time, for the reason that there are other men making the same Machine, who always treated me as gentlemen; I treated them as such also, and don't know but what their Machines will answer the purpose as well as the common run of Machines.

I want further to inform my friend Hoffheins, that I can prove that he tried to get the right to make the Buckeye Machine in the first place, but he was informed that I had the right for this section of country for it, so he took what was left, and ever since has been running my Machine down, and claimed advantages over mine—but, according to his own admission, his Machine proved a perfect failure. Last season, as he himself says, they came back after trial. Now, my Machine shall not bear the name of lying about in the fields, nor that I could not make them work. This I will not stand, nor would he either, or any other man, after misrepresenting my Machine as did Mr. H.

My object in mentioning in my advertisement anything about the Dover Machine, was simply to correct some misrepresentations made in regard to the two Machines, so the public would not confound my Machine with the Dover Machine. But as the matter has gone so far, I shall try to correct some of his expressions.—First, my friend thinks I must be "hard up for sales." So long as I can make more sales than Machines, and sell every now and then one to a man who tried Mr. Hoffheins' Dover Machine last season, and sell them too at my regularly established prices, I, at least, am satisfied.—But don't it look as if Mr. Hoffheins is "hard up to make sales," when he offers his Machines for a less price than the same Machine is offered by other manufacturers of the same Machine?

2d. My friend H. thinks I "must be very much excited, or afraid of the Ball Machine." I would inform my friend and the public, that I was at the greatest practical field trial of Reapers and Mowers ever held in the United States, at Syracuse, 300 miles west of New York city, in July, 1857, when all the different Machines were tried, in every shape and form, and after all was over, the first premium, grand gold Medal and Diploma, was awarded to the Buckeye Machine as the best Mowing Machine, over Burrell's, Hallenback's, Kirby's, Heath's, Hovey's, *Ball's Ohio Mower*, Manny's, Ketchum's, and a number of others. I have no reason to be excited or afraid of the Ball Machine, after it has been licked at such a great trial.

I have seen more different Machines work, than my friend H. ever knew or heard of, and could have had the making of the Ball Machine before he ever knew anything about it.

3d. My friend H. says, "a kicked dog will holler," in which I must give him perfectly right. When he read my advertisement, he was kicked, and then he hollered; he only made a mistake, for he was the kicked dog. I would not want to be kicked any harder than to have all the Machines of one season's make brought back, after having made a great blow-out how I was going to take all the other Machines down, and before having any experience or trial.

4th. My friend H. thinks I misrepresented the thing, by saying that some of his Machines were "lying in the fence-corners"—that was the report. I can't say that I saw one of his Machines exactly in a fence-corner, but I did see one of his Machines in a field—where I *started* one of mine aside of it—which had better been in a fence corner out of the road.

5th. My friend denies that he made the Ball Machine last Summer, and states that I knew it. I don't know what he called his Machine at the end of the Season, but at the beginning of it, the cry was Mr. Hoffheins is making the Ball Reaper and Mower. Now I can't see where *this talk can have* originated from than from Mr. Hoffheins himself, the maker of the Machine. So, if I *misrepresented* that, I think my friend can blame himself for it; men wanting Machines will generally enquire the name of it, and whose patent it is. Now, Mr. H., what was the name of your Machine at the end of the season?

6th. As to the honesty he talks about, if we were to exchange, there would be very little boot coming to him; and as for my agent telling him that we made machines to cut behind the *driving wheels last summer* and could not make them work, the agent says he told Mr. H. that we could not make quite as nice a sheaf as our other way of raking off, which is quite a different story from what Mr. H. says. We wish him not to make so many changes in his statements. We made only one Machine last season to cut behind—he says Machines; and as for cutting, if our friend will ever make a Machine to equal it he will do well. All that was ever said in regard to its working the raking off in grain, I had six different men on to rake off, and all agreed that they could make the nicest sheaf with the cutting operation in front. My friend charged me with misrepresenting, but he can beat me far at that. He asks why I do not make my Machines to cut behind? I am ready to make all that are ordered, and insure *them to* cut as well as any other double driving wheel Machine.

Mr. H. talks about his Machine being so perfectly balanced, having no weight on the tongue at all. From my practical experience I think that any fool must know that a Machine EXACTLY balanced, standing on level ground, must tilt up cutting up hill. I don't want mine so well balanced as that, because we don't want to get off the Machine and walk up the hill to rake the grain off. We prefer riding on the Machine all the time to rake off. Now, farmers, which will suit you best, a Machine that will tilt up going up hill, or one you can stay on all the time? If the latter, you can get them at my shop; and further, a Machine that you sit in front of cutting apparatus, so if you are by accident thrown off, you are in danger of being cut up, as I know of two cases having happened on a Machine that you sat behind the cutters. If thrown off of my Machine you are entirely out of danger. If the latter suits you best, you can get them at my shop.

Now, my friend Hoffheins,
Do not get excited at these few lines.
Some day we will have a mowing match,
In some tangled clover-patch,
And whoever can do the best mowing,
Will have all the chance for blowing.
When the mowing match we attend,
I expect to meet you as a friend.

J. H. SHIREMAN.

East Berlin, June 4, 1860. tf

Prothonotary.

AT the friendly and earnest solicitation of numbers of my Fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB MELHORN.

Mountpleasant tp., June 4, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. SAMUEL THOMAS.

Tyrone tp., June 4, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself again as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM OVERDEER.

Bendersville, April 2, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

JOHN EICHOLTZ.

Butler tp., April 2, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next Election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily. HENRY G. CARR.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the urgent solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.

HENRY G. WOLF.

April 9, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

MICHAEL B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of many of my friends and fellow-Democrats, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated I promise the party that no energetic efforts shall be lost to secure my election; and if elected, I promise the voters of the county to discharge the duties of the office impartially, fearlessly and conscientiously. SAMUEL WOLF.

Abbottstown, March 26, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Through the encouragement *of some of my friends*, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily. PETER ORENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1860.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, *I offer myself as a* candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 19, 1860. tc

Notice.

SAMUEL HANER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Haner, late of the Borough of Berwick, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY MAYER, *Adm'r.*

June 4, 1860. 6t

Notice.

JACOB BAKER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Baker, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BAKER, *Adm'r.*

May 7, 1860. 6t

Notice.

JAMES A. THOMPSON'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James A. Thompson, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC ROBINSON, *Adm'r.*

April 30, 1860. 6t*

Notice.

SOLOMON STALEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Solomon Staley, late of Germany township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. ALFRED H. STALEY,

April 30, 1860. 6t *Administrator.*

CARPET SACKS, Whips, &c., in endless variety, at J. C. QUINN & BRO'S.

M'Cormick's Reaper and Mower

HIGHLY IMPROVED FOR 1860.—Constructed from the first on correct principles, it has always been eminently successful, and with its present improvements fully meeting all the requirements of the age, *it now defies competition.*

Farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work one of these Machines *through the harvest with any other*, AND KEEP AND PAY FOR THE ONE PREFERRED.

The Machine is now *perfectly balanced*, not leaving a pound of weight on the horses' necks; its execution in reaping and mowing, in both wet and dry, *is perfect*; it cuts *the widest swath*, and as *now made* with the *lightest draft* of any Machine now in use. It is so constructed that the labor of raking *off is very much lightened*, a castor wheel, on an entire new principle, on the grain side, wholly relieves the horses from the pressure of the machine from strain in turning, and is so arranged that the cutting bar is completely and easily thrown over obstructions while in motion by the driver without the use of levers and complicated machinery. A very decided and important feature in its improvement consists in its *perfect arrangement for separating and cleaning the track in mowing.*

It is the most simple, most substantial, most durable, and in every way the most complete and reliable Reaper and Mower in the world, and *as such is warranted.*

The Two-Horse Machine (with easy draft for two horses,) cuts a swath 5½ feet wide, and the Four-horse Machine a foot wider. For particulars address J. S. WITHEROW,

Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.,

Agent for Adams county.

Col. R. S. PAXTON, Canvassing Agent.

☞The various parts of the Machine for Repairing will be kept on hand at convenient points. [June 4, 1860. 4t

Harness! Harness!

THE undersigned has commenced the Harness-making business, in Carlisle street, east side, near the Railroad Station, where he hopes to receive a share of the public's patronage. I pledge myself to make the very best of work, at moderate prices. Try me.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Gears, and so on, done on short notice, in the best manner, and cheap. HENRY HUGHES.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1860.

Unfounded Report.

HAVING been informed that it is reported in the lower end of the county, that if I should be defeated in the nomination for the Clerkship of the Courts, I intend to run as an independent candidate for that office, I adopt this method of saying that there is not a word of truth in said report. I shall abide by the decision of the Democratic County Convention, whatever that may be. H. G. CARR.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1860. 1t

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE MOUNTAIN LAND.—The subscriber, Attorney in fact for the widow and all the children and legal representatives of PETER WEIKERT, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 16th day of June next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the following described Tracts of Mountain Land, to wit:

111 ACRES, more or less, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the Cold Spring road, near John Moritz's. This tract is covered with good Chestnut and Oak, is susceptible of cultivation and will make a good farm. It will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

Also—Another Tract near the above, containing 80 Acres, more or less, of Patented [illegible], with a public road running through it. This Tract is covered with first-rate thriving Chestnut and Oak Timber, and offers rare inducements *to persons wishing* to buy timber land. It has been divided into four lots, to wit: No. 1 contains 13 acres 7 perches; No. 2, 18 acres 70 perches; No. 3, 20 acres; No. 4, 27 acres.—This tract will be sold entire, or in lots, as above stated, as may best suit. The lots on both Tracts are laid out so as to have the advantage of access to the public roads.

☞Persons wishing to view the above tracts will be shown *the same* by calling on Mr. John Moritz, residing near by, or information can be obtained by calling on the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg. JACOB BENNER,

Attorney in Fact for the Widow and Heirs of Peter Weikert, deceased.

May 14, 1860. ts

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the public house of J. E. Smith, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, *on Saturday, the 30th day of June next* the following Real Estate, viz: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing 4 Acres and 138 Perches, situate in Hamiltonban township, in said county, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Joseph and Solomon Miller, and others. The land is well covered with thriving timber, mostly chesnut. Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Mr. Singley, residing near.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by PETER SMITH,

Executor of Rachel Smith, dec'd.

By the Court—H. G. WOLF, Clerk.

May 28, 1860. ts

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued, with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,

Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 21, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, *Oranges, Lemons*, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Store Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

May 21, 1860.

The Ladies' Store

REMOVED.—MISS HARRIET McCREARY has just received and opened at her new rooms a large and beautiful assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity is invited. Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings always on hand. Also, Ladies' Fashionable Dress Goods with Trimmings to match.

☞Bonnets bleached and pressed according to Bishop's Celebrated Method, which is now used by all the principal Bonnet Manufacturers in the United States, and considered the best and least injurious to the straw than any ever discovered. Milliners who study their own interests and that of their customers will do well to try it.

☞Store removed to Chambersburg street, between Mr. Arnold's and the *Star* office.

May 14, 1860. 1m

1860. Fresh Spring Goods. 1860

HATS AND CAPS.—R. F. McILHENY would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to his large and complete stock of Hats and Caps, which he has just opened, embracing nearly every variety of style now in the market, consisting in part of Men's No. 1 Silk Hats, Men's broad-rim Russia Hats, Men's Felt and Soft Hats, *Men's Seamless Caps*, Boy's Soft and Wool Hats. Also, a large and superior stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising Men's Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Misses' and Infants' Hats, Flats, Bloomers and Shaker Hoods, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. Those wishing to save money and buy cheap will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is selling very low for cash.

April 23, 1860. R. F. McILHENY.

A LARGE lot of Crockery and Queensware for sale by NORBECK & MARTIN.



A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery*. During our late visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either *Portraits or Views*, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,

Photographers,

April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

The Family Doctor:

CONTAINING Simple Remedies, easily obtained, for the Cure of Disease in all forms. By Prof. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

IT TELLS YOU How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against Infection from Contagious Diseases.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Smallpox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various *Diseases* of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best *remedies for their* cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The best and simplest treatment *for Wounds, Broken Bones* and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Women, of Child-birth, and of Menstruation; Whites, Barrenness, &c., &c., and gives the best and *simplest remedies* for their cure.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860. 6m

50,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

Everybody's Lawyer

AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS by FRANK CROSBY, *of the Philadelphia Bar.*

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1,25.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860.

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

JACOB REININGER,

May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

IF you do not believe it, try them and convince yourselves, that TYSONS' PICTURES are the best and cheapest to had in the country.—Gallery N. E. cor. of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c.

E. Ball's

REAPER AND MOWER FOR 1860.—I am manufacturing 100 of these machines this year, which I offer to the public. All I ask of those wishing to purchase machines, is to give me a trial. I am satisfied to let my machines recommend themselves. I know they are all right. I saw an advertisement in "The York Pennsylvanian" of last week, that almost astonished me. I think J. H. Shireman must be hard up in making sales, or is very much excited and afraid of the Ball machine. The old saying is, "a kicked dog will holler," and so I think it is with Mr. Shireman. He states that the machine made in Dover, Pa., was worth nothing. I "own the corn." The machine which I made last year, and sold on trial, came back. We have them lying around the shop, but not in the fence corners, as our friend states. I hope he will not get excited and misrepresent. But he says he has the machine I made last year, and that it is the Ball machine. *It is not*—Mr. Shireman is aware it is not; and it is hoped he will not hereafter state that which is not so. I frankly deny making that machine last year—I do not ask any person to take my word for it, but refer them to Mr. Ball, of Canton, Ohio, to settle that question. And as to J. H. Shireman having one of the Ball machines in his shop, I presume it is so, but remember, he got it "some four years since." Farmers, beware—the machine has been improved since that time; at least it is very common to improve machinery of this sort every year—and for aught we know, our friend may have altered the machine to suit his purpose in explaining it to persons. We heretofore thought him honest; but the misrepresentation in his advertisement has changed our opinion. Again, Mr. Shireman's agent told us in the presence of others, that they made machines to cut behind the driving wheels, last year, and they could not make them work. Now, we *notice* by his advertisement that he denies it by saying they *can* make them to cut behind as well as in front of the driving wheels. Why does he not do it, and take the WEIGHT of one-half of the machine off of the *horses' necks*—we believe in saving all the horse-flesh we can.

Now, farmers, which will suit you best—*weight on the horses' necks or none?* If the latter you can get them at my shop. I am making the E. BALL REAPER AND MOWER this year, but last year I did not make it, and Mr. Shireman was certainly aware of that fact; but if he claims he was not, we hope he will post himself before advertising any more about the "Dover Reaper and Mower."

Those who brought back our machines last year are getting others from us this year. For the convenience of men using my machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the places here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: Jacob Dietz, Hellam; Wm. King, Mechanicsburg; William Morrison, Carlisle; Pressel & Neicely, Churchtown, Cumberland county.

☞I also continue making THRESHING MACHINES, CORN PLANTERS, CORN SHELLERS, FODDER GRINDERS, &c. REUBEN HOFFHEINS,

May 21, 1860. $5. Dover, York co., Pa.

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to subscribers to the Capital Stock of the GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY that, by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, payment of the first instalment on each share of stock (one-fifth of each share,) subscribed, payable on the *1st of May next*, is hereby required to be made to Joel B. Danner, the Treasurer of said Company, at his office in his house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, agreeably to the terms of subscription.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of stock be not complied with, the company can recover one per cent. per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, *Pres't.*

D. McCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*

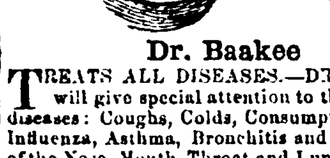
April 16, 1860.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1860 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Monday, the 2d day of July.* Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

April 23, 1860. td



Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the CATARACT, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

without the use of the knife or needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums, or Ear Drums, suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Also, a large assortment of Ear Trumpets of all sizes and every description known in the world. Also, a large assortment of beautiful Artificial Hands, with Wrist, Arm and Elbow attachments. Also, of Feet with Ankle, Leg and Knee-joint attachments—natural as nature itself. These articles can be sent by Express to any part of the world.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters addressed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision. *Office hours from* 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. DOCTOR BAAKEE,

637 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker street,

May 14, 1860. 1y New York City.

New News Depot.

THE subscriber has just opened a NEWS DEPOT on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store, where will constantly be found any and everything in the reading line, of a strictly moral character. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary papers, Weekly and Daily, together with Music, Ballads, Confections, Cigars, Tobacco, Cakes, and all sorts of notions, in endless variety.—Would you know the news? Then send in your names, all ye who thirst for knowledge, and your wants will be supplied by

CHARLES LINDERMAN.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1860.

Gas Fixtures.

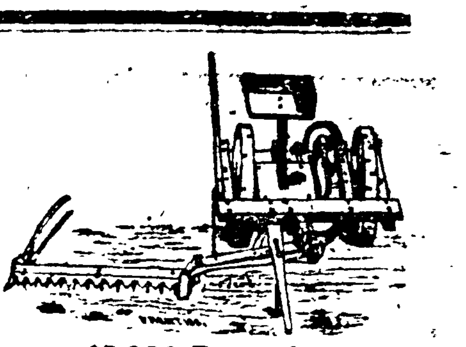
WM. HELME, of Philadelphia, the contractor for the erection of the Gettysburg Gas Works, has taken the room lately occupied by Col. Samson, nearly opposite the Bank, for his office, and is prepared to fit out at once any building with Gas Fixtures. He will in a few days have the various styles on exhibition at his room, and invites attention to them, as those desirous of introducing the Gas will be saved the trouble and expense of procuring them from the city—his prices being as low as they can be procured anywhere else.

April 16, 1860.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.—The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited to a very fine assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Slippers; also Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every style at

April 23. R. F. McILHENY'S.

AMBRO, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures, of superior style, taken at Weaver's Sky-light Gallery.



$5,000 Reward!

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.—*Best in the World!*—Now is the time to order Machines and not be disappointed, like there were a good many last season. I have made some important improvements as to cutting grain, strength and durability of the Machine, &c. Farmers wishing to get Machines, are respectfully invited to call at my shop, or with my agents, and see the new arrangements; and further, I will state that there is a Machine made at Dover, York county, Pa., which is called "Ball's Ohio Mower," having 2 driving wheels, and looking much like my machine; and it was reported in some places last year that they were some of my Machines. They proved a perfect failure, were lying about in the fence corners, and men were obliged to get other Machines to cut their crops. I wish to inform the farmers that they were none of my machines. There is considerable difference in the two Machines.—Persons coming to my shop may see the difference, as I have both Buck Eye and Ball's here. My Machine cuts in front of driving wheel and Ball's behind. But, as some men think it preferable in cutting grain behind, I hereby state that I can make mine to cut behind as well as front, but none are made that way unless so ordered.

I also have different kinds of second-handed Machines on hand, such as MANNY'S, HUSSY'S and McCORMICK'S. Price of second-handed Machines from $25 to $75.

For the convenience of men using my Machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the Machine Shops here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: David Sterner, Gettysburg; W. W. Dingee & Co., York; F. Gardner, Carlisle; Samuel Fitz, Hanover; David Shoof, Waynesboro'; ———, Chambersburg.

☞I also continue making GRAIN DRILLS and other MACHINERY. REPAIRING DONE; and the best kind of Spring Teeth, Rakes, &c., are kept for sale. J. H. SHIREMAN,

East Berlin, Adams county, Pa.

May 7, 1860. 2m

Notice.

SAMUEL W. HOFFMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Hoffman, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, (the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Chambersburg, Franklin county,) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER T. HOFFMAN,
PETER S. DECHERT,

April 30, 1860. 6t* *Administrators.*

Notice.

JACOB SHEELY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Sheely, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON SHEELY,
JAMES McILVAINE,

April 30, 1860. 6t *Executors.*

Notice.

JACOB WEIDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Jacob Weidner, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL EYSTER, *Adm'r.*

May 14, 1860. 6t

Notice.

ANDREW BROUGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Brough, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, (the first named residing in Latimore township and the last named in Butler township,) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HENRY MYERS,

JEREMIAH DIEHL,

April 30, 1860. 6t *Administrators.*

☞The notes and papers of said deceased have been left in the hands of the first named Administrator.

Notice.

ABRAHAM KING'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham King, Sr., late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SINGLETON EICHOLTZ,
ELI MYERS,

May 7, 1860. 6t *Administrators.*

Notice.

EVE LAWVER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Eve Lawver, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Carroll county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

SAMUEL A. LAWVER, *Executor*,

or to JOHN LAWVER, his Attorney, residing in Franklin township. [April 30, 1860. 6t

Notice.

WILLIAM BENDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Bender, late of Menallen township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL EYSTER, *Adm'r.*

May 14, 1860. 6t

Spring 1860.

A. SCOTT & SON have just received, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Chambersburg st., opposite the "Eagle Hotel," a large, choice and desirable stock of SPRING GOODS, which they offer to the public, satisfied that goods *can't be sold cheaper* than they are now offering them. Our stock comprises all the different styles and qualities of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, Laces, &c., &c.

For MEN and BOYS' WEAR we have our usual variety, in style, quality and price.

Our customers will always find our stock of Domestic Goods full, cheap and complete. We invite all to give us a call and examine our stock, satisfied that an examination is all that is necessary to convince all that our's is the cheap store. No trouble to show goods.—Thankful for past encouragement, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

A. SCOTT & SON.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. [April 16, 1860.

J. W. Scott,

(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott,)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chesnut Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) Philadelphia. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Oct. 17, 1859. 1y

OUR stock of GROCERIES has been replenished, and which will be sold low, at Y16. A. SCOTT & SONS.

List of Merchants

WITHIN the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1860-61, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

	Class.	Dolls	Cts.
Borough of Gettysburg.			
Fahnestock Brothers,	9	25	00
Danner & Ziegler, Sr.,	13	10	00
J. L. Schick,	13	10	00
John Scott,	13	10	00
A. Scott & Son,	14	7	00
Guynn & Brother,	14	7	00
George Arnold,	14	7	00
Marcus Samson,	14	7	00
F. B. Picking,	14	7	00
Jacobs & Brother,	14	7	00
J. Reininger,	14	7	00
A. D. Buehler,	14	7	00
S. S. Forney, Agent,	14	7	00
R. F. McIlheny,	14	7	00
Cobean & Culp,	14	7	00
Wm. Gillespie,	14	7	00
Norbeck & Martin,	14	7	00
Geo. Little,	14	7	00
Boyer & Son,	14	7	00
Mrs. Norbeck,	14	7	00
Miss McCreary,	14	7	00
Philip Winters,	14	7	00
John Gruell,	14	7	00
W. E. Bittle,	14	7	00
E. H. Minnigh,	14	7	00
H. H. Rowe & Brother,	14	7	00
Andrew Polley,	14	7	00
S. R. Tipton,	14	7	00
Joseph Broadhead,	14	7	00
Charles Linderman,	14	7	00
Perry J. Tate,	14	7	00
Miss Mary Laughlin,	14	7	00
H. G. Carr,	14	7	00
Sheads & Buehler,	9	25	00
John Hoke,	9	25	00
Klinefelter & Co.,	9	25	00
Valentine Sauppe,	14	7	00
Daniel Little,	14	7	00
Mrs. Meals,	14	7	00
Mrs. Susan McElroy,	14	7	00
Louis Strause,	14	7	00
Cumberland Township.			
A. Harper,	14	7	00
John Weigle, (mill,)	14	7	00
Francis Bream,	14	7	00
Tyrone Township.			
Peter Yeatts,	14	7	00
Jacob S. Hollinger,	14	7	00
Straban Township.			
Philip Hann,	14	7	00
P. A. Myers,	14	7	00
Jacob King,	14	7	00
Hugh King,	14	7	00
King & McCurdy,	11	15	00
Daniel Goulden,	11	15	00
Liberty Township.			
G. A. Grayson,	14	7	00
Samuel Martin,	14	7	00
Latimore Township.			
Henry B. Smith,	14	7	00
Jacob A. Diller,	14	7	00
Adam Lerew,	14	7	00
Menallen Township.			
Charles Elden,	14	7	00
David Divinney,	14	7	00
Burkholder & Wilson,	14	7	00
Abel T. Wright,	14	7	00
Geo. Minnigh,	14	7	00
Jacob Pitzer,	14	7	00
R. H. & E. Hooper,	14	7	00
H. Penrose,	14	7	00
Franklin Township.			
Plank & Spangler,	14	7	00
Israel Shank,	14	7	00
James Mickley,	14	7	00
Jacob Fulweiler,	14	7	00
Peter Mickley, of D.,	14	7	00
Martin L. Miller,	14	7	00
John Chamberlain,	14	7	00
Mrs. Ann Rollman,	14	7	00
W. W. Witmore,	14	7	00
Jacob Mark,	14	7	00
Peter Boblitz,	14	7	00
Huntington Township.			
Jacob A. Gardner,	12	12	50
E. Heitshew,	12	12	50
James Megary,	14	7	00
John Gardner,	14	7	00
Amos Griest,	14	7	00
John W. Rejtzell,	14	7	00
Mountpleasant Township.			
J. & E. Miller,	14	7	00
Peter O'Neil,	14	7	00
Jacob Gossman,	14	7	00
Emanuel Smith,	14	7	00
Joseph Sheely,	14	7	00
Oxford Township.			
Wm. D. & A. St. Himes,	13	10	00
Bastress & Peters,	10	20	00
F. Hersh,	10	20	00
Aaron Heagy,	14	7	00
A. Staub,	14	7	00
J. Wert,	13	10	00
W. Stauter,	14	7	00
E. Weigle,	14	7	00
John Ginter,	14	7	00
John L. Smith,	14	7	00
Reading Township.			
Spangler & Brother,	13	10	00
I. R. Shipley,	14	7	00
Jacob Wolf,	14	7	00
Mountjoy Township.			
John Yost,	14	7	00
John Rebert,	14	7	00
Henry Beitler,	14	7	00
John Sheely,	14	7	00
Butler Township.			
Noah Miller,	14	7	00
Edward Staley,	14	7	00
E. & N. Camp,	14	7	00
John Hoover,	14	7	00
Conowago Township.			
John Busbey,	14	7	00
Reily & Sneeringer,	14	7	00
John Fowler,	14	7	00
Hamilton Township.			
Spangler & Brother,	14	7	00
Wm. Wolf,	14	7	00
Henry L. Miller,	14	7	00
Wm. Breitcher,	14	7	00
Hildebrand & Stough,	14	7	00
Frederick Heidler,	14	7	00
Geo. Mandorff,	14	7	00
Henry Kline,	14	7	00
Miss Caroline Krauter,	14	7	00
Elijah Spangler,	14	7	00
Berwick Township.			
D. E. Hollinger,	14	7	00
Wm. Davis,	14	7	00
Lewis Bimthall,	14	7	00
Joseph Hafer,	14	7	00
David C. Martin,	14	7	00
Union Township.			
Peter Long,	14	7	00
Abraham Sell,	14	7	00
Abraham Sheely,	14	7	00
Samuel Crawford,	14	7	00
Hamiltonban Township.			
Sullivan & Rinehart,	13	10	00
Paxton & McCreary,	13	10	00
John C. Shatzer,	14	7	00
Germany Township.			
Study & Stonesifer,	13	10	00
J. A. Shorb,	13	10	00
G. W. Rowe,	13	10	00
John Miller,	14	7	00
Myer Nusbaum,	14	7	00
Henry Dysert,	14	7	00
L. Brant,	14	7	00
Myers & Shorb,	10	20	00
Swope, Landis & Koshun,	12	12	50
Swope & Landis,	14	7	00
John Dutters,	12	12	50
DISTILLER'S LICENSE.			
William S. Jenkins,	8	15	00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal, at the Commissioners' Office, in Getttysburg, *on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next*, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend. J. M. WALTER,

Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.

May 14, 1860. 4t

The North West

CORNER AHEAD!—J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering to the public at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all—among which is a splendid assortment of De Laines, Poil de Chevers, Barbadoes, Berage, Lawns and Calicoes, of every grade, style and price. Also, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Cloths and Cassimeres, black and fancy; a splendid stock of Vestings, Velvet, Satin and Marseilles—and in fact any and everything in the Dry Goods line.

Would you buy good Goods, pretty Goods, cheap Goods, and secure great bargains?—Then call at the cheap corner store of

J. C. GUINN & BRO.

April 16, 1860.

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SALE.—GEORGE PETERS & CO., Proprietors of "Fair Mount Nurseries," Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, such as Apple, Peach, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Apricot and Plum Trees; Grapevines; Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currant stalks; Ornamental and Evergreens which we offer for next fall sales. We have appointed JOHN BURKHOLDER, Esq., our traveling agent for this county, who is authorized to make sales and take orders.

FAIR MOUNT NURSERIES having been established for more than 20 years, the Proprietors flatter themselves that their trees are of the best selected kinds, having fruited many of them and knowing what they are. The greatly increased and increasing spirit of planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended to us, warrant us in greatly increasing our nurseries, so that we are prepared to offer for the autumn of 1859 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before—cultivating from 35 to 40 acres, containing several hundred thousand trees at various stages of growth, all of which are grown on soil and under treatment best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth.

GEORGE PETERS & CO.

☞The undersigned having accepted the above Agency for the sale of Fruit Trees in this county, takes this method of informing the public, that those wishing to purchase trees will please take the subject into consideration before I call personally upon them, as I expect to canvass a portion of the county. All letters upon the subject, addressed to me at Bendersville, or left at any of the Hotels in Gettysburg, will be attended to. Catalogues can be found at all the printing offices. Persons wishing to select from catalogues can there see them. I will be in Gettysburg during Court weeks, so that persons wishing to purchase fruit can see me. The cultivation of good fruit of all kinds has been entirely too much neglected in this county. The demand for good fruit is very much on the increase.

JOHN BURKHOLDER.

April 9, 1860. 6m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Bastress and Charles F. Winter, in the Produce, Mercantile, Coal and Lumber business, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All accounts will be settled by J. Bastress, at the old stand.

J. BASTRESS,
C. F. WINTER.

March 31, 1860.

New Firm.

JACOB BASTRESS and JACOB PETERS have entered into Partnership in the above business, at the old stand, (the large brick Warehouse,) and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the old firm. They will, at all times, pay the highest cash prices for FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c., and have constantly on hand LUMBER, COAL, SALT, PLASTER, GROCERIES, &c., at the lowest rates.

JACOB BASTRESS,
JACOB PETERS.

New Oxford, April 9, 1860. 6m*

New Periodical Store.

READING FOR EVERYBODY, AND ALL KINDS OF READING.—The undersigned most respectfully announces to the reading public that he has opened a new Periodical Store and News Depot in the room recently occupied for that purpose by Messrs. Aughinbaugh & Son, in Carlisle street, a few doors above the Washington House, where he is prepared to meet the wants and suit the tastes of the literary world.

The city Dailies will be received and delivered promptly. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary Journals, Pictorials, Ballads, Music, and in fact any and everything in the News and Periodical line will be found at the new establishment of

JOSEPH BROADHEAD.

☞Subscriptions to papers, magazines, &c., received at all times. Give us a call. J. B.

April 2, 1860. 3m

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

WE have just received from the city, of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs.—Glazed, Marble and Oak, velvet and plain border, decoration, fire board prints and window shades. Wall Paper from 8 cents per piece and upwards. R. F. McILHENY.

March 26, 1860.

The Gettysburg Railroad.

THE MORNING TRAIN now leaves Gettysburg at 7 A. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with the train from Harrisburg to Baltimore at 9.48 A. M., reaching Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Passengers going north or east will also connect, by the morning train, with the mail train *from* Baltimore, which passes the Junction at 10.25 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 12.25 noon. Connections made at York for Columbia and Philadelphia by this train. Returning arrives at Gettysburg at 12.15 noon with passengers who leave Harrisburg at 7.40 A. M., and Baltimore at 7.50 A. M.

The AFTERNOON TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., connecting at Hanover Junction at 3.03 P. M. with Mail train which leaves Harrisburg at 12.30 P. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 5.30 P. M., and with the Express train from Baltimore which leaves Baltimore at 3 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.25 P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West at 5.15 P. M. Passengers for the North or South on the Northern Central will make connections through each way by both Morning and Afternoon train.

R. M'CURDY, President.

April 23, 1860.

'60. Summer Arrangement. '60.

FINE Black Frock Coats, cheap at PICKING'S.

DRAB and Brown Cassimere Frock Coats, very cheap, at PICKING'S.

SACK Coats, of all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.

MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.

DUCK Coats, Linen, Sacks and Frocks, unreasonably cheap, at PICKING'S.

NO. 1 Black Cassimere Pants, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

FANCY Cassimere Pants, pleasingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

SATINETT, Duck and Linen Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.

COTTON Pants, all colors, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.

BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, certainly very cheap, at PICKING'S.

SATIN and Silk Vests, good and positively cheap at PICKING'S.

MARSEILLES and Nankanet Vests, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.

SUSPENDERS, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Stocks, Gloves, &c., "awful" cheap, at PICKING'S.

CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confounded cheap, at PICKING'S.

VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes, &c., most "dogged" cheap, at PICKING'S.

REVOLVERS, Pistols, Knives, &c., "all-fired" cheap, at PICKING'S.

A GREAT many other things, among which are Fly Nets, driving cheap, at Picking's.

GUM Coats, Leggings and Caps, which takes everything else in town down for cheapness, at PICKING'S.

EVERYBODY will please call at PICKING'S, as a matter of course. [April 30, '60.

A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery*. During our late visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,

Photographers,
Gettysburg, Pa.

April 16, 1860.

JUST received and now opening, a large and varied assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

April 16. A. SCOTT & SON.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Baltimore.

BELL AND BRASS WORKS, 53 Holliday street, Baltimore, Md. REGESTER & WEBB, the Proprietors, are prepared to furnish BELLS of all descriptions, from 10 to 10,000 pounds, which are warranted equal in quality of tone, prolongation of sound and durability, to any made in the United States.

Our Bells are made of the best materials, warranted to give entire satisfaction; also, against breakage.

Farm Bells, ranging from 10 to 100 pounds, always on hand at northern prices.

For Certificates with full particulars, send for one of our Circulars.

Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

Now & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27, 1860. 1y

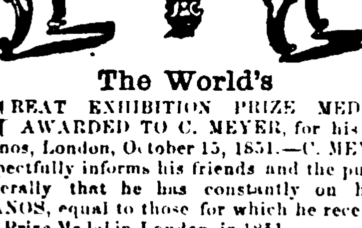
Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS and Mattings, wholesale and retail. Constantly on hand an assortment of Carpets at low prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, of every style and price. Oil Cloths from 1 to 6 yards wide. Also, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Canton and Cocoa Mattings. Rag Carpets of our own make, by the piece or yard, at low rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY,

125 Lexington st., one door west of Howard,

April 2, 1860. 3m Baltimore, Md.



The World's

GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! AWARDED TO C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.—C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. [April 16, '60. 3m

Dr. Esonwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA

PECTORAL,

is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,

and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of

Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,

Druggists and Chemists,

N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y

Removal.

ALEXANDER FRAZER, Clock and Watchmaker, has removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859

The Greatest Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [Oct. 24, 1859. 1y

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

New Goods!

CHEAP GOODS!! HANDSOME GOODS!!! —Just received, a large assortment of cheap and desirable DRY GOODS of every variety, at astonishingly low prices, and which we offer to the public. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and having had the benefit of the market of three cities, and being selected with great care, we can safely guarantee to those wishing to purchase anything in our line that they cannot fail to be pleased both as to quality and price. We have received the latest styles and patterns of goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, to which we invite their attention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,

April 9, 1860. Sign of the Red Front.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c.

Lumber and Coal,

LIME AND PLASTER—of all kinds constantly on hand, which we are selling at small profits for CASH. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Jan. 23, 1860.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Wines, Brandies,

RUMS, BLACK TEAS, &c. P. TIERNAN & SON, offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, particularly for family use:

SHERRY WINES—Pemartin's finest pale, gold, and brown Sherries, in wood and in glass.

PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.

MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass; also, Grape Juice.

HOCK WINES—Johannesberger, Steinberger Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Lieb-frau-milch, Bronneberg, of 1846.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—Moet and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.

BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.

RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and from the Islands, imported direct from London.

HOLLAND GIN—The best quality—Tiernan brand—and no mixture of *aromatic* poison in it.

200 half chests of the finest SOUCHONG TEA.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 2, 1859. 1y

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Nos. 124 and 126 North Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Baltimore Safe Manufactory.

MILLER'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES.—Thousands of dollars in property of all kinds, saved annually in these safes that never failed to preserve their contents.—Factory, Dorance street, Providence, Rhode Island, and 159 North street, Baltimore. Salesrooms, No. 16, South Charles street. For sizes and prices send for a circular. All Safes warranted to give satisfaction.

L. H. MILLER,

No. 16 South Charles street,

June 27, 1859. [je.27. 1y] Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Commercial College.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

Artists', Painters'

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the use of *Artists, Painters and Photographers*. Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of *Stereoscopic Instruments and Views*, embracing every variety of Foreign and American *Landscapes, Statuary, Parlor and Rural Groups, &c.* The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the parlor table furnish a never ending source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle.

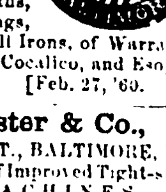
COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,

No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

June 27, 1859. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets*, opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colope, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

Ladd, Webster & Co.,

131 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of Improved Tight-stitch SEWING MACHINES, for Families and Manufacturing Establishments. Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best, by examining ours before purchasing.

☞Samples of Work sent by mail.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with ALL CHAIN-STITCH machines.
22. It should not be "more trouble than it's worth."
23. Finally, all of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machine.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.

Dec. 5, 1859. 1y

Farmers' and Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY receives money on deposit daily from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 9 o'clock A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. Interest on deposits from 2 to 5 per cent. Special deposits paid agreeably to notice, and transient deposits paid on demand with interest.

Interest on special deposits, when made for ten months and upwards, 4 per cent.; for 3 months and upwards, 3 per cent.; on transient deposits for 30 days and upwards, 2 per cent., and on regular weekly deposits 5 per cent.

The popularity of this Institution with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed in part to the following reasons:

It offers a convenient, responsible and profitable depository to Farmers and Mechanics, to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents and all public Officers, to Attorneys-Trustees, Societies and Associations, incorporated or otherwise, to married or single Ladies, to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally; to Minors and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit with a return of Interest.

Depositors receive Books in which is entered their deposits, which books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. [Gettysburg, March 26, 1860.

The Only Preparation

WORTHY OF UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE—For Statesmen, Judges, Clergymen, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20, '58.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it.—Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, my hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 20, 1859.

To PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair; and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly,

WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W. H. K.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [March 12, 1860. 3m

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L F. PITTENTURF.

July 11, 1859. tf

To Consumptives

AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge;*) also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT,

Botanic Physician,

No. 429 Broadway, New York.

April 9, 1860. 3m

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

More Light.

YOU may talk about your Gas lights just as you please, but there is one thing certain, H. G. CARR has on hand as fine an assortment of CIGARS as ever was offered in this market—such as Yarrah, Principees, Habannas, and Regalias. Any person or persons having doubts as to the truth of the above statement, can have their doubts removed by giving them a trial. He has just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as fine an assortment of HOSIERY as is usually kept in this or any other place. He also has as fine an assortment of Fancy Neck-ties, Shirt Collars, Gentlemen's Jewelry, and Perfumery, as any other establishment can show—all of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Come one, come all, and give him a call.—Don't forget the place—York street, next door to Sauppe's bakery. [April 30, 1860.

Lime, Plaster,

LUMBER and COAL, of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we will sell at small profits for cash. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Jan. 9, 1860.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.

HENRY HERR, Proprietor.

Feb. 14, 1859. tf

QUEENSWARE.—The largest assortment of Queensware ever received in the Borough, has just been opened. All in want of anything in that line will save money by calling first at

April 9. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy-seed, Flour, &c., at the large yellow Warehouse, west end of New Oxford.

☞Guano, Plaster, Salt, &c., and a large and well selected stock of Lumber and Coal constantly on hand and for sale at my Warehouse. FRANK. HERSH.

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

For Sale

OR RENT.—That excellent Tavern Stand, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., for many years known as Miley's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of G. F. Becker. The House is large and very convenient, with good and large Stabling, a large Garden and Lot of Ground, with every convenience necessary for a tavern, adjoining the Public Square, near the Gettysburg Railroad. Apply to JOHN BECKER,

South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Use Shriner's

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP. AS A FAMILY REMEDY IT HAS NO EQUAL!

TESTIMONY OF CLERGYMEN.

☞This is to certify, that on the recommendation of a regular and skillful physician we have used the "Balsamic Cough Syrup" prepared by W. E. Shriner, in our family, and find it to answer well the purposes for which it is prepared. S. SENTMAN,

Pastor of Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md.

Read the following Letter from Rev. H. P. Jordan: UNIONTOWN, Md.

Mr. W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have given your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" a fair trial, and am happy to say that I have never tried anything that relieved me so soon. I have also given it in my family with the same good effects in every instance. It is certainly a most excellent remedy, and ought to be in every family. The exceeding low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus giving my experience in the use of the Syrup unsolicited by you. Respectfully yours.

H. P. JORDAN.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

LIBERTY, Frederick co., Md.

Mr. Shriner:—At your request, I have examined the composition of your "Balsamic Cough Syrup," and from my knowledge of the ingredients, and having witnessed its good effects, I can recommend it to the public as a valuable compound for Coughs, Colds, and all chronic pulmonary affections. THOS. SIM, M. D.

TANEYTOWN, Md.

I have prescribed W. E. Shriner's "Balsamic Cough Syrup" in my practice for several years, and regard it as an excellent medicine in Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections.

SAM'L SWOPE, M. D.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JEFFERSON, York co., Pa., July 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have been keeping your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" for sale for the last five years, and it has given almost universal satisfaction.

It is one of the most popular Medicines in use in our neighborhood. Our sales, therefore, have been large, especially last winter, having sold at retail at least ten dozen bottles. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a good medicine. Yours, respectfully,

JACOB SPANGLER.

PORTER'S SIDING, York co., May 17, 1859.

W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—Your Cough Syrup is becoming very popular here. I have been selling it for about two years, and it gives more general satisfaction than any medicine I have ever sold. We use it in our family, and would not be without it on any account. For children, it certainly is an invaluable medicine. S. G. HILDEBRAND.

JACKSON, York co., May 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner:—I consider your Balsamic Cough Syrup one of the best Cough remedies of the day. There is no medicine I have ever sold gave such universal satisfaction, and none that I have used in my family I like so well.

Yours, truly, C. F. REELING.

Price, 37½ cts. per bottle, or 3 bottles for $1. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1859. 10m

Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersbursburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

☞To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

Stoves,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.—SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of George E. Buehler, have opened an establishment in connection with their Stove Ware Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary ware, they have a large supply of kitchen and house furnishing goods, of every variety, including enamelled and tin Kettles, Pans, &c., for preserving, cooking and frying. Call and see them. Splendid assortment of Stoves and house furnishing goods at their Warehouse, on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

☞Spouting put up at shortest notice. Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard at the same place.

Nov. 14, 1859. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING. —The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Notice

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—We have now opened our large and commodious Warehouse, on the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive produce of all kinds, viz: FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c. Also, on hand and for sale, Salt, Guanos, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large stock of Groceries just received, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Teas, Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c., &c., which we do not hesitate to say, we will sell at low as can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well by calling to see and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "quick sales and small profits."

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., to the fact that we have for sale Breinig, Fronefield & Co.'s Celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER, of which we have sold from 1500 to 2000 pounds per annum to Farmers and Storekeepers.

KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1858.

More New Goods

AT the Sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street. We have just received a large stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Harness, Collars, Whips, &c., and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible for cash.—Call and judge for yourselves.

Oct. 17, 1859. COBEAN & CULP.

New Firm—New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the HARDWARE & GROCERY business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c. Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Squares, Guages Hammers, &c. Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with them, very cheap. Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvass, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobbs, Spokes, Fellocs, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c. Shoe Findings, Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's tools. Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment—also Varnish, Knobs, &c. HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Brittannia, Albata and Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle-sticks, Waiters, Shovel and Tongs, Sad Irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Churns, Carpeting, &c. Also, a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. GROCERIES, a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverised, Clarified and Brown Sugars; New Orleans, West India and Sugar House Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Fine, Coarse and Dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm OIL; Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand. J. B. DANNER,

May 25, 1858. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.—Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.* *Pres't.*

Nov. 7, 1859. 1y

Spouting.

GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

April 18, '53. tf G. & H. WAMPLER.

White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliantes, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plaid Cambrics, Linens, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. [April 16, 1860.

CARPETS.—Another addition to our fine stock of carpetings just received, to which we invite the attention of housekeepers.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1860. NO. 33.

TERMS:

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Circulate the Documents!

The subscription price of *The Compiler* is now, as it has long been, $1.75 per annum, *if paid in advance*—otherwise, $2. We will also furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the Presidential election—at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, payment invariably *in advance*. Persons getting up clubs will always find us ready and willing to make proper remuneration for their time and trouble. CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.
Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.
Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

The Old County

BUILDING, known by every man in the county, and no doubt many a one wished there never had been such a place, as many were broken up by permitting, or rather obliged to have their names entered upon the county dockets. But look at the change. It is a pleasure now to call there and buy goods of SAMSON at such astoundingly reduced prices—lower than ever before offered in the county.

He has just received from the cities a large lot of new Ready-made CLOTHING, for men and boys' wear; with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Violins, Segars, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c. Call soon, and don't miss the great bargains now had at the old County Building, corner of the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg.—*That's the spot!*

Thankful to his old customers for their patronage, he hopes by his change of location not only to retain their custom, but secure a large number of new buyers.

An entire summer suit—coat, pants and vest—for $1,25! M. SAMSON.
April 16, 1860.

Just in Season!

GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.

"They ask a call,
To convince all"—

of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's on Chambersburg street. JACOBS & BRO.,
Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

Shawls! Shawls!

AT SCHICK'S,
Broche, (long and square,)
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet, and De Laine do.
April 16, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.
May 10.

Gas! Gas! Gas!

THE subscriber has laid in a large stock of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, &c., to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg. His prices are as low as they are in the cities. Call in and see for yourselves. Ware Room in York street, opposite the Bank.
May 7, 1860. WM. HELME.

POET'S CORNER.

NOT ALL A FLEETING SHOW.

"This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but Heaven."
—MOORE.

This world's not "all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given;"—
He that hath soothed a widow's woe
Or wiped an orphan's tear doth know
There's something here of Heaven.

And he who walks life's thorny way
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit from day to day
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of Heaven.

He who the Christian course hath ran,
And all his foes forgiven,
And measured out life's little span
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted Heaven.

MISCELLANY.

Return of the Jews to Palestine.

To the student of the Bible and Church history there are few current subjects of more absorbing interest, or of deeper significance, than the events now almost daily transpiring, which point to the repossession by the Jews of their own land. The tide of progress after a lapse of centuries, may be said to have fairly turned in that direction, and the prayer long offered by that chosen, but now scattered people, that "Juda may be saved, and Israel dwell securely, and that the Redeemer may come to Zion," is undoubtedly hastening to fulfilment.

The Sultan of Turkey is encouraging Jewish emigration to Palestine, and is offering to sell them as much land as they choose to buy, and it is said has even expressed his willingness to dispose of the Mosque of Omar to them, which, it will be recollected, stands upon the very site of the Jewish Temple on Mount Moriah. The mosque is one of the Mahommedans' most celebrated shrines, being scarcely inferior in national importance to those of Mecca and Medina. Politicians and statesmen look upon these indications as a legitimate consequence of the liberalizing influence of Mohammedan intercourse with Christians, and so they may be; but to the reader of the yet unfulfilled pages of Revelation, they also point to what, as it respects the Jewish nation, "prophets and kings" have long waited for, "and died without the sight." That the Mosque of Omar should be in a fair way of passing into the hands of the people to whose fathers the site on which it stands was once given in an everlasting covenant, is what no reader of secular history fifty years ago could even have dreamed would ever have come to pass. Some of the hills around Jerusalem have already become Jewish property, and it is by no means improbable that some of the present generation will see the entire city of Jerusalem again in the hands of its ancient owners. That mighty revolutions will follow in the wake of such an event is probably as certain as that the Jews will return; at all events, affairs in that immediate region of the East must ere long become an engrossing theme among the nations of the earth. An able discussion of this vast theme, and the steps toward the fulfillment of prophecy as they transpire, will constitute a prolific field for the religious press; and those evincing the greatest familiarity with the subject will doubtless find their enlightening disquisitions sought after with avidity.

A Second Tell, in the Shooting Line.—Mr. Fred. Whitehead, of St. Louis, is astonishing the sharpshooters with his marksmanship. A few days since, Mr. T. F. Lennox stationed himself off at the distance of ten paces, and placed a common-sized lemon on the top of his head. Mr. Whitehead took a pistol and popped away at the lemon. The ball entered fairly in the centre and cut the lemon in two. During the performance, Mr. Lennox, on whose head the lemon was, stood with his arms folded and coolly smoked his pipe. Had he moved an inch, or had the skill of Whitehead failed, his soul would have been sent instantly to eternity. We scarcely know whom to admire the most, Lennox, for his intrepidity, or the marksman for his skill.

Carrying "Rails."—It used to be said of a person who had been imbibing pretty freely, that he was carrying a "brick," or more, according to the amount indulged in. That phrase has now, in the march of ideas, given place to one equally if not more expressive. At Chicago "rail" was substituted for "brick," and now it is said of a man under the influence of liquor that he has got a "rail," or more, on his back, according to the quantity he has imbibed.

Japanese Currency.—A Good Joke.—A good joke is told of one of the second order of officers, says the *National Intelligencer.* On Saturday he went into a barber's shop near the hotel, in order to have his tonsure fresh shaven, which was accordingly done, and quite to his liking. On leaving, he paid the barber, in strict accordance with tonsorial prices in the Expire from which he came, taking from his pouch and placing in the hands of the barber one copper cash, eight of which are equal to one cent.—So doing, he walked leisurely away.

☞The latest "sensation" in Boston is the arrival there of a genuine fire-worshipper named Raestonyee Hiyeebhoy Wadia, a merchant from Bombay, India.

☞Queen Victoria has caused Prince Alfred to be prohibited from smoking on shipboard

Arson.

The revised penal code, passed by the State Legislature the present year, denounces heavy penalties for the crime of arson. The punishment under the new code is severe, but not more so than such an atrocious crime deserves. We have copied below the law relative to incendiarism as it now stands:

If any person shall maliciously and voluntarily burn or cause, or attempt to set fire to, with intent to burn any factory, mill or dwelling house of another, or any kitchen, shop, barn, stable or other outhouse that is parcel of such dwelling, or belonging, or adjoining thereto, or any other building by means whereof a dwelling house shall be burnt, then, and in every such case, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of felonious arson, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, not exceeding twelve years; and in case of the malicious burning or setting fire to any dwelling house, or building that is parcel of such dwelling or belonging thereto, there is any person in the same, the offender being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding four thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, at separate or solitary confinement, not exceeding twenty years.

If any person shall wilfully and maliciously burn, or cause to be burned, set fire to, or attempt to set fire to, with intent to burn, or aid, counsel, procure or consent to the burning or setting fire to, of any barn, stable or other building of another not parcel of the dwelling house, or any shop, storehouse or warehouse, malthouse, or other building of another, or any rick, stack, rick or stock of grain, hay, fodder or bark, piles of wood, boards or other lumber, or any ship, boat or other vessel of another lying within any county of this State, or any wooden bridge within the same, or State, county or any building places, or any church, meeting house, court house, jail or other public building belonging to this Commonwealth, or to any city or county to tenant, or to any body corporate or to any society whatever, the person offending shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement not exceeding ten years.

Every person being the owner of any ship, boat or other vessel, or the owner, tenant or occupant of any house, outhouse, office, store, shop, warehouse, mill, distillery, brewery or manufactory, barn or stable, or any other building, who shall wilfully burn or set fire thereto, with intention to burn the same, with an intention thereby to defraud or prejudice any person, or body politic or corporate, that hath underwritten or shall underwrite any policy of insurance thereon, or any moneys, goods, wares or merchandise therein, or shall be otherwise interested therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding seven years.

The Two Elections of President by the House.—When Jefferson was elected by the House there were sixteen States, and nine were necessary for a choice. On thirty-five ballots they stood each time: Jefferson, eight; Burr, six; tied two. On the thirty-sixth ballot Jefferson had ten States; Burr, four; blank two. In 1824 John Quincy Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives. There were then twenty-four States. Mr. Adams received in the House the votes of thirteen; Gen. Jackson seven; Mr. Crawford four.

A Rare Coin.—One of the "Higley coppers," of 1737, struck by Higley, of Granby, Conn., (a blacksmith,) out of copper from the old Simsbury mine (Newgate prison) one hundred and twenty-three years ago, was recently sold in Hartford, Conn., for the sum of fifty dollars. There are but three of these coppers now known to be in existence.

Singular Place for a Marriage.—A loving couple in Memphis, Tennessee, were a few weeks ago married under the following singular circumstances: They were taking a carriage ride in one of the principal streets in that city, when they chanced to meet Judge Hill, who was riding leisurely along upon a favorite donkey. They at once accosted him, and requested him to unite them in the holy bands of wedlock. He acceded to the proposition, and, without dismounting, performed the ceremony, making the occupants of the vehicle one, and having for witnesses the mule and two or three persons who were passing at the time.

High Authority for a Corn Cure.—Lord Palmerston's organ, the London Post, is responsible for the following, in reply to a correspondent, afflicted with corns, signing himself "A Poor Cripple:" If "A Poor Cripple" will take a lemon, cut a piece of it off, then nick it as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp next to the corn; tie this on at night so that it cannot move, he will find the next morning that, with a blunt knife, the corn will come away to a great extent. Two or three applications of this will make "A Poor Cripple" happy for life.

☞They have no old maids in Japan. When the girls don't get married voluntarily, the authorities hunt up a husband, and make them marry, willing or not willing.

Asking too Much.

A little boy, "swell in his boots," for the first time, and very proud of them, said to his mother, after reading the customary chapter in Scott's Family Bible in the morning, "Mother, why didn't Moses wear boots?"

"Why, my son, what makes you ask that? perhaps he did wear boots, my dear; we don't know."

"No, he didn't, because the Bible says that the voice came out of the burning bush to him to take off his shoes!"

There was no reply to this "clincher."

☞The Indianapolis Sentinel vouches for the following: A young gentleman from the city went down to Southport yesterday, on a collecting tour. Having business at a farmhouse some little distance from the road, where he had often called, and where there resided a pair of witching black eyes, he fastened his horse at the gate and entered the enclosure. He pulled up his collar as he neared the house, for there was a fluttering of ribbons at the window. Just as he raised his foot to touch the portico, a ram that had eyed him for some moments, piteously, advanced, and striking him on the softest place, except his head, threw him about five feet, sprawling. There was a pretty little scream inside, and in an instant after a fluttering of crinoline: but we draw a veil over the torn breeches, the bruised elbows and the melodramatic scene that followed his rising. It is thought he will recover.

☞A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commands of God. Said he:—

"Bredren, whatever God tells me to do in dis book, (holding up the Bible,) dat I'se gwoin to do. If I see in it dat I must jump trough a stun wall, I'm gwoin to jump at it. Gwoin troo it longs to God—jumpin' at it longs to me."

☞People say that they *sit* "peas, when they *sow* hell them; that they *husk* corn, when they *unhusk* it; that they *dust* the furniture, when they *undust* it, or take the dust from it; that they *skin* a calf, when they *un-skin* it; and that they *scale* fishes, when they *unscale* them. I have heard many men say they were going to weed their gardens when I knew that the gardens were weedy enough already.

☞In Iowa, they have such huge long-nosed hogs in portions of the State, that the settlers employ them to plow the fields. They bury a corn cob at one side of the field, and place a hog at the other side. The "porker" immediately digs his snout into the rich soil, and turns a furrow, equal to that of the best plow, right up to the cob.

☞Aunt E—— was trying to persuade little Eddy to retire at sundown, using as an argument that the little chickens went to roost at that time.—"Yes," said Eddy, "but the old hen always goes with them." Aunty tried no more arguments with him.

☞A Virginia paper records the marriage of Miss Jane Lemon to Mr. Ebenezer Sweet, whereupon our "devil" moralizes as follows:

How happy the extremes to meet
Lemon and Ebenezer;
For, as a lemon's sour and sweet,
And he's a famous squeezer.

☞An old fellow who became weary of his life, thought he might commit suicide, but he did not wish to go without forgiving all his enemies. So, cogitating with himself, he at last removed the noose from his neck, saying, "No—'twon't do—can't go. I never can nor will forgive old Noah for letting them copperhead snakes into the ark. The nasty varmits have killed two thousand dollars worth of my cattle, and when he and I meet I know there'll be a general fuss. See if there wont."

☞The meanest man in the world lives in M——. He buttons his shirt with wafers, and looks at his money through a magnifying glass.

☞A young lady of Cincinnati, just returned from Europe, says that an aristocratic Englishman asked her if Cincinnati was a slave State.

☞Along the Susquehanna and Juniata valleys, says the *Pennsylvanian*, the grain crops were never more promising.

☞The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* says in that region the promise of fruit was never more abundant.

☞The seventeen-year locusts have appeared in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va.

☞What trees are those which, when the fire is applied to them, are exactly what they were before? Ashes.

☞The Kansas Legislature granted one hundred and fifty bills of divorce in forty days. What a glorious place for dissatisfied wives and husbands.

☞Philadelphia has nineteen passenger railway companies whose receipts are from seven to eight thousand dollars a day.

☞Democrats! Be true to your own party organization, and leave those who do not like it to form a better one if they can.

☞Wentworth, of the Chicago Democrat, says Lincoln's name is Abram, not Abraham. The Chicago Herald says his name is Abraham, not Abram, and so says the Congressional Directory.

Hard Butter Without Ice.

To have delightfully hard butter in summer, without ice, the plan recommended by the Scientific American a year ago, is a good one. Put a trivit or any open flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivit the plate of butter, and fill the saucer with water; turn a common flower-pot upside down over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water. Plug the hole of the flower pot with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with water, set in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast, the butter will be very hard at supper time. How many of our city boarding school girls, who have been learning philosophy, astronomy, syntax, and prosody, can write us an explanation of this within a month.

Why the Prince of Wales Visits America.—The young lady about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun, and which have led, according to rumor, to his visit to the North American Colonies, in order to avoid a writ of breach of promise of marriage, is the lady Caroline Villers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was the eldest daughter. She is very young, not over seventeen; the Prince not nineteen until November next.

New Orleans to Supply the North with Peaches.—It is expected that the peach crop of Louisiana, this year, will be so large that the New Orleans market will be overrun, and it is proposed to ship by express peaches from Mississippi to Chicago, where they will arrive at least two months in advance of the season North. Arrangements are being made by Adams' Southern Express, for the transportation of the luscious fruit to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, &c.

The Delegate from Texas to Chicago.—A jocose agent of a New York firm, in his travels in Texas, came across several horned frogs, one of which he carefully boxed up and sent, by Express, to the Black Republican Convention, labelled—"To the Chicago Convention—the delegate from Texas." To the reptile's horns he had attached a piece of paper with this inscription: "I have come—the spirit of Ossawatomie Brown."

The Scripture Rule as to Divorce.—The Methodist Conference now in session at Buffalo, N. Y., has resolved that the marriage relation can only be dissolved by a violation of the seventh commandment or by death, and that a subsequent marriage by either party, while both are living, is contrary to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures.

☞"A woman should never, under any circumstances whatever, lose her temper." Might as well tell the wind not to blow on a March day, or the rain not to come down in April. It does them good to "explode" occasionally. A woman, to be good for anything, must have as much spice and sparkle in her as a bottle of champagne, and if the cork comes out, once in a while, with a bang, why that don't depreciate the value of the goods.

Heenan.—Some of the English papers profess to doubt whether Heenan is a hard hitter. There is a story current, that at the Boston gymnasium, where they have a contrivance to test the weight of a blow, the best pupil struck 70 pounds. After a few days' practice the teacher was able to strike 130 pounds. Heenan put himself in training there for a short period, and the weight of his blow was 620 pounds—nearly a third of a ton!

Ratification Meeting.—The Republicans held what they called a ratification meeting at the Court House last evening. It was rather slimly attended, and the proceedings altogether were not calculated to give any great degree of encouragement. The Cameronians in this section evidently dislike the Lincoln pill.—*Har. Patriot & Union, 22d.*

Wrecked in the Lottery Office.—The St. Louis Herald, in speaking of the recently discovered embezzlement of a clerk in that city, says the defalcation for which Smith, the clerk, was arrested will hardly fall short of $100,000, and Smith "has nothing to show for it."—The rock upon which he split was the one upon which many another has been wrecked—the lottery office. The extent of his operations in this line may be imagined, when it is stated that he is indebted to one lottery firm in that city to the amount of $10,000.

☞A Methodist and a Quaker having stopped at a public house, agreed to sleep in the same bed. The Methodist knelt down and prayed fervently, and confessed a long catalogue of sins. After he rose, the Quaker observed, "Really, friend, if thou art as bad as thou sayest thou art, I think I dare not sleep with thee."

☞Mr. Holman Hunt, a popular painter of London, has recently sold one of his pictures, "Finding of Christ in the Temple," for no less than twenty-five thousand dollars, still retaining the copyright for engravings.

☞The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have lighted one of their cars with gas, and are preparing to introduce it generally.

☞If you wish to collect together all the pretty girls in town, advertise a "lecture to young men."

☞The Richmond *Dispatch* believes that the Japanese are the lost tribes of Israel.

BY REQUEST.

BE KIND.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear;
Has oft hath soothed a heart near broken,
And made a friend sincere.

A pleasant face, a kindly greeting,
Both oft assuage the grief,
And bring to hearts in sadness beating,
Immediate relief.

How blest are those endowed by heaven
With gentle heart and voice;
They cheer the sinking soul, and cause
The weeping to rejoice.

To love the lovely is not all
Our duty here below;
We should on every living thing
Our charity bestow.

Then at the close of our career
On earth, how sweet to know
That we some gentle soul did cheer,
Some heart relieve from woe. M. L. G.

BY REQUEST.

MAIDEN'S RESOLUTION.

Oh, I will tell you of a fellow whom I have lately seen,
Who is neither white or yellow, but altogether green;
His name it is not charming, 'tis only common Bill,
And he wanted me to wed him—
But I hardly think I will.

He told me of a cottage, of a cottage 'mongst the trees,
And don't you think the yankee tumbled down upon his knees—
And the tears the creature shed were enough to start a mill,
And he wanted me to wed him—
But I hardly think I will.

He whispered of devotion, so lovely, pure and deep,
But they sounded all so silly that I nearly fell asleep;
He thought it would be pleasant, as we journey down the hill,
To go hand in hand together—
But I hardly think I will.

He was here last night to see me and he made so long a stay,
I began to think the blockhead never meant to go away;
At first I learnt to hate him, I know I hate him still,
And he wanted me to wed him—
But I hardly think I will.

I am sure I would not choose him, but the deuce is in it,
He says if I refuse him he could not live a minute;
And then the blessed bible plainly says we must not kill,
So I thought the matter over—
And I rather think I will.
E. H.

The Key to the Weather.

A letter of M. Conninck to the Courier des Halles is exciting great attention in France. It will be remembered that Marshal Bugeaud proclaimed the discovery of an ancient Spanish manuscript, in which the natural laws which govern the atmosphere were so clearly laid down that nothing was left to chance, and projects could be made with the greatest security. These calculations, based upon 50 years' experience, comprising 600 revolutions of the moon, had enabled the author to foretell the weather to a nicety, and the Marshal, struck by the confidence with which the theory was broached, after taking some little trouble to practice the same rule of calculation, found it unerring likewise.

M. de Conninck now comes forward with his experience also, and at length we can boast of possessing a key to the pranks of the moon, which will henceforth render them completely harmless. The weather, eleven times out of twelve, is exactly the same during the whole moon as on the fifth day if on the sixth day it resembles the fifth, and nine times out of twelve it is exactly the same as the fourth day if the sixth day resembles the fourth. This rule, says M. de Conninck, is found invariable eight months in the year. The exceptions have hitherto been October, February, March and April.

A Sad Case of Drowning.—On Sunday morning week as a young girl, daughter of Hugh King, of Piedmont, Va., was crossing a temporary footway across the mouth of George's Creek, just as it connects with the North Branch, she fell off the log and was drowned. The Piedmont Independent says:

She was in company with several other ladies and gentlemen, but the water was high and the currents of the two streams so swift that rescue seemed impossible. The whole day was spent in laborious and fruitless search after the body, but it could not be found.—She was an amiable and beautiful girl, about fifteen years of age. Her mother had gone to the city of Baltimore on a visit, and had left her daughter in charge of the household affairs. She was on her way to church when the melancholy and distressing accident occurred.

A Great Race in Virginia.—It is rumored that the match between the race-horses Daniel Boon and Planet, over the Ashland course, Virginia, for $20,000 on the latter, against $15,000 on the former, has been made, and will come off on the 12th of October next.

The Growing Crops.—Intelligence in regard to the crops is generally of a cheering character. The late rains have been of incalculable advantage throughout the country, particularly at the northwest.

☞The Japanese think that oyster soup is the finest American institution that they have yet seen. They call the hotel waiters "soup gentlemen."

☞The expenditure of England, in 1860, for military and naval defences, will amount to $150,000,000.

☞When one sin is admitted, it is generally found that it has a companion waiting at the door; and the former will work hard to gain admission for the latter.

"Atrocious Confederacy of Public Robbers."

There is a party in the [illegible] striving to secure the reins of the Federal Government; and if it succeeds in doing so, our institutions will sustain a shock that may scatter them as [illegible] before the wind.

A large portion of this party may be found in the great State of New York, where they have had for some years most complete control of every department of the State Government. How well they have succeeded, the quotation above—"Atrocious Confederacy of Public Robbers"—abundantly shows. The Legislature of that State is spoken of in such language by the New York Tribune, which is very good authority, for Greeley knows all about the workings of Republicanism. Greeley says:

"The Legislature—let us be reverently thankful for all mercies—has adjourned at last! And we do not believe it possible that another body *so [illegible] not merely of right but of [illegible]—merely corrupt but shameless*—will be assembled in our halls of legislation within the next ten years.

"But look at the crowning infamy of the passage of bill after bill over the Governor's vetoes—vetoes based on considerations which ninety-nine of every hundred who read them will say were absolutely impregnable. Look at the bills which thus passed, and the bills which barely failed, and judge whether legislation *[illegible] corrupt, legislators sold and the [illegible] bribery were ever so [illegible]?*"

In Pennsylvania, also, the Republicans are very strong. Let us see what is thought of the last Legislature they elected. Greeley, also, says:

"*Never in the history of Pennsylvania has a worse body [illegible] wicked intriguing [illegible].* Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheek when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, *could [illegible] the slightest chance of passing unless by profuse expenditure of money.* Almost *every man*, with some noble exceptions, *had his price*, and if common rumor be true, it was *an enormous price.* If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

Now, if Republicanism in State Governments is so completely corrupt, what may be expected if it should ever get control of the Federal Government?—*Hagerstown Mail.*

☞The Democratic minority of the New York Legislature have issued an address to the people of that State exposing the misdeeds of the Republican majority. Among other measures noticed is a proposition to amend the constitution of the State so as to confer upon negroes the right of voting. We quote that part of the address as an evidence of the drift of the Republican party, where it has undisputed power:

"*Republicans in Favor of Negro Suffrage.*—The present Legislature has consummated a work which was begun at the organization of the Republican party, and which, interrupted by accident or design, is now ready to be submitted to the people. We refer to the alteration of the constitution, so as to admit negroes to free and equal suffrages with white citizens. The question has been repeatedly determined by the people upon a direct vote; and upon the adoption of the constitution of 1846 it was negatived by a vote of 223,836 against to 85,306 in its favor.

"What was characteristic in this vote was that the counties on Long Island and the Hudson, were a considerable portion of the colored population remain, were hostile to such admission, just in proportion to the number of this class among them; while the counties on the northern border and in the west, which do not harbor any of this class, were strongest in the expression of a desire for this association.

"We believe the judgment of the people will be declared now on the side of those who spoke and acted from a knowledge of the unfitness of this class for citizenship. They will recognize it as the first step in an attempt to introduce an inferior race into our militia, our jury list, our common schools and our public offices. If the white electors could overcome their repugnance to such an association, they would still hesitate from motives of policy and patriotic duty at arming with political power an exceptional class of the population, whose prejudices and sympathies place them in an attitude of hostility to the constitution. A portion of those whom it is proposed to incorporate into the electoral body are fugitive slaves from the South; and the legislation of this winter, partially consummated, was designed to increase their number, by offering to such fugitives the protection of the State authorities, in defiance of the Federal Constitution.

"That the great body of the electors of the State will rally to the side of the Democrats, and vote down the proposed amendment, which is intended to recruit the ranks of fanatical Abolitionism for its war upon the constitution, the undersigned will not permit themselves to doubt.

"The proposed infusion of this black element into the electoral body, has never been petitioned for by the people. In this, as in other instances, the Republican majority have set themselves up above the people, and have originated measures of legislation seriously affecting the personal and social rights of citizens, which have never been petitioned for or discussed before the public, or received any marks of popular approval."

Is he Qualified?—An Important Question.—The Memphis Enquirer says:—"Of all the men we have ever known, and we know him well, we think Hamlin the most appropriate nominee upon the Black Republican ticket—for, in all the acquirements of mind, manners, morals, form, features, complexion, woolly hair and all, he comes nearer being a negro than any one we have ever seen, who claimed to be a white man—Fred. Douglas not excepted." It becomes an important question whether Mr. Hamlin is really a white man in the sense required by the Constitution of the United States. He himself claims to be of Portugese descent, but if he resembles the negro so nearly as has been stated by the Enquirer and other papers, it may be important to ascertain beyond all doubt, whether a little of the negro as well as of the Portugese blood does not enter into his composition.

☞When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it is *sat in.*

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THE COMPILER.

B. F. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon Richard Vaux

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Frederick A. Server,	14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patter on	15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.,	16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Brenner,	17. Joel B. Danner.
5. G. W. Jacoby,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley,	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James,	20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Lenker,	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour,	23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker,	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester,	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach,	

Abolition Unfairness.

Since LINCOLN has been nominated, what purports to be a report of the discussions which took place between him and DOUGLAS in the great Senatorial struggle of 1858, in Illinois, has been announced for sale. This report is said to be anything but correct. The speeches of LINCOLN have been so changed and improved in style and sentiment, by his friends, that they cannot be recognized by those who heard them delivered, or read them in print immediately afterwards. A committee on revision has had them in charge.

A Bad Record.

ABRAM LINCOLN, the Republican nominee for President, was in Congress during the Mexican War. We learn that he bitterly opposed the war, and voted against the bill giving 160 acres of land to our gallant volunteers.—He stood side by side with Corwin, in his denunciation of the army of the United States. Yet, the Republicans ask the people of this Union to elevate him to the Presidential chair. A worse defeat awaits *him*, than that which met the enemies of his country in the glorious struggle with Mexico.

☞In the tariff plank of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, the word *"protection"* is not once used.—The resolution is but an enlargement of the clause of the Constitution giving Congress power "to provide for the general welfare," and the out and out free-trader may subscribe to it without yielding an inch, for it commits him to no *protective policy* whatever.—The resolution was not at all satisfactory to the Pennsylvanians. The Chicago correspondent of Forney's *Press* says of them, that "having expected a cordial endorsement of their high tariff principles, they are disappointed and indignant at the vague and cold endorsement they have received."

☞The *Gazette* says the Democrats affect much "disgust" with the nomination of Lincoln. This is a mistake—the "disgust" is all on the part of Seward men. They went home from Chicago, by hundreds, "disgusted," mad, and grieved! One of them remarked to us that "old Abe" might be good at splitting "rails," but if he split all the *railings* of the friends of Seward before the 4th of March next, he would have his hands full. And we guess he was right, says an exchange.

Kicking in the Traces.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.) is in ill-humor at the Chicago nominations, and pronounces Lincoln "a comparatively obscure man on the Western prairies," and laments that expediency, with a prospect of success, should have prevailed over man worship, with a certainty of defeat.

☞The editor of the Lancaster *Examiner*, who was an ardent Cameron man, professes to be jubilant at the nomination of ABE LINCOLN, but advises his Republican friends *not to bet on his election!* Sensible advice, that.

☞The Westminster *Democrat* hoists the name of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, for President, and that of WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, for Vice President, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

☞A meeting was recently held at Newburyport, Mass., which was largely attended by leading Democrats. A resolution was offered instructing Messrs. Cushing and Williams to vote for Mr. Douglas at Baltimore. A motion to reject this resolution was voted down, when it was moved to strike out the name of Stephen A. Douglas and insert that of Caleb Cushing, and this motion was carried and the resolution as thus amended adopted by a vote of *three* to *one*.

☞The Boston *Courier*, in speaking of the Republican nominations, says:

"No selection of candidates could have been more unfortunate for Massachusetts. The women and children laugh at it. Still there was a salute of one hundred guns; but whether it was to signalize the death or life of the party, time will tell."

The same is the case here; it is jeered at, and sneered at, and laughed at by all sensible Republicans. They fired several guns on Saturday night; but there is neither enthusiasm, or decent respect.—*Erie Observer.*

Who is He?

Our Republican friends—the rank and file, we mean—have been sorely puzzled to find out who this man LINCOLN is, their leaders have nominated for President. For the benefit of all such, we quote the following extract from a speech of Senator DOUGLAS, when the two were canvassing Illinois for the Senatorship two years ago. It is about the best exhibit of the man and his antecedents we have come across.

Mr. Douglas said:

"In the remarks which I have made upon this platform, and the position of Mr. Lincoln upon it, I mean nothing personal, disrespectful or unkind to that gentleman. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty in a strange country for our support—I an humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. [Laughter.] He was more successful in his occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. Lincoln is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation that he ever attempted. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else.—[Laughter.]

But I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy with him because of the up hill struggle we had in life. [Cheers and laughter.] He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys at wrestling, could out run them at a foot race, beat them pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together, [laughter and cheers;] and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse-race or at a fight were the praise of everybody that was present and participated. [Renewed laughter.] Hence, I had sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune and so was I. Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1846, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot proviso tornado, Mr. Lincoln again turned up as a member of Congress from the Sangamon District. I, being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country. [Cheers and groans.] When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was forgotten again by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition Black Republican platform, in company with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase and Fred. Douglass, for the Republican party to stand upon. Trumbull, too, was one of our cotemporaries."

Now for New York.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to the annoyance which the friends of Mr. Seward feel, and the indignation they express at the treatment which their ablest man received in the Chicago wigwam, says:—

"Mr. Seward will not, of course, endorse the treachery of his party, by contributing to its success. Neither money nor enthusiasm will be brought out, in aid of Mr. Lincoln, by Mr. Seward's friends. Had Mr. Seward been nominated the hills of New York would have clapped their hands, and though the contest would have been such as to convulse the State, yet the Seward party would have had the heart, and courage, and means to meet it.

"The Democratic commentary on the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, is, that it takes the North West and gives up New York. All that is necessary for the Democracy to do, at the adjourned National Convention at Baltimore, is to nominate a man for the Presidency who will be sure of the 127 electoral votes of Democratic States, and be morally certain, also, of New York.

"Probably Pennsylvania can be won also. But the contest must be for New York. It would not be difficult to frame a nomination for the purpose, and which would secure this end."

There is no doubt that New York will be the battle field in the coming contest, and the Democracy of the Empire State are prepared for the fight.—Give them a man on whom they can rally, whose name will inspire confidence, and whose insignificance is not his strength, and they will make an onslaught on the enemy that will render victory morally certain. New York is a conservative State, and has a greater stake than any other in the character of the General Government. She will not give her sanction to the election of a man whose administration must, at the best, be a dangerous experiment. Her commerce and trade are too valuable to be risked upon the election of a sectional President. The Democracy have it in their power to obtain a most signal victory. They cannot be beaten by Abe Lincoln—strong as he is in the North West—they may beat themselves.—*Erie Observer.*

☞Hon. Edward McPherson, from the Adams and Franklin district, (Pa.) has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the *Republican* National Committee.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Well, and who, pray, has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the "*People's* Party" National Committee?—*Volunteer.*

☞The New Hampshire Patriot, heretofore favorable to Mr. Douglas' views of squatter sovereignty, comes out for the Tennessee resolution as one upon which all Democrats can stand.

Lincoln an Orthodox Abolitionist.

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln, says the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, while it is received coldly by the conservatives and disgusts the Americans, is cordially approved by the Abolitionists. Gov Chase, of Ohio in endorsing the nomination, said that although defeated in part, he felt that his principles triumphed in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at Chicago. Joshua R. Giddings commended the nomination of Lincoln on the spot where it was made. Even Mr. Seward, in the midst of his disappointment, writes that he finds in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory as if it had been framed with his own hands.

To show that these men have good ground for confiding in Lincoln's orthodox Abolitionism we copy below a comprehensive resolution adopted at the first Republican State Convention ever held in the State of Illinois. That body convened at Springfield on the 5th of October, 1854. It was called for the especial purpose of organizing a new party and repudiating all former attachments. The Committee on Resolutions, appointed by the Convention, was composed of Abraham Lincoln, J. F. Farnsworth and Ichabod Codding. The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and among them was the following, which we ask conservative men of all parties to read and carefully digest:

Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the re-organization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names and predilections, we unite ourselves together in defense of the liberty and constitution of the country, and will hereafter cooperate as the *Republican* party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring the administration of government back to the control of first principles; to restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free territories; that as the constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from labor, TO REPEAL AND ENTIRELY ABROGATE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW; to restrict slavery to those States in which it exists; TO PROHIBIT THE ADMISSION OF ANY MORE SLAVE STATES INTO THE UNION; *to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to exclude slavery from all the territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to arrest the acquirement of any more territories unless the practice of slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited.*

Frightened at a Name.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* says that at their ratification meeting, on Friday night, the Republicans of that place carried a banner on which the names of Lincoln and Hamlin were displayed as the "People's nominees." The name of *Republican* was carefully avoided. Why are the Opposition ashamed of their true name? Was not the Convention at Chicago a *Republican* Convention, and was not Lincoln nominated as the *Republican* candidate? It is impossible for the Republicans of Harrisburg to deny this—and yet they dodge behind an *ism*—a worn out political deception. The same dilemma annoys the Opposition of Philadelphia, but they have adopted a different mode of extrication. Their ratification meeting was first called in the name of the "People's Party," but the absurdity of this struck them, so the next day the call appeared in the *North American* for a meeting to ratify the nominations of the "*National* Convention at Chicago." This was hardly mending the matter, since Judge Jessup induced the Convention to strike the word *National* out of their appellation as a palpable misnomer. The absurdity of calling the party anything else but *Republican* is so palpable, that in the attempt to avoid it, many ludicrous blunders must necessarily occur. Why not show a little honest courage at once by manfully taking the name of Republican?

The President of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. George Ashman was eloquent at Chicago upon the subject of official morality. He animadverted, in unmeasured terms of reproachful severity, upon the impurities of the Administration. If ever there was a living exemplification of the Devil quoting Scripture, it was in the instance of Mr. George Ashman, in the painted sepulchre—yclept the Wigwam—at Chicago. A cotemporary, commenting on his speech, asks:

"And who is this bold accuser? It is the same George Ashmun, who, if we mistake not, testified, some two years ago, before a Congressional Investigating Committee, that he had received a little lobby fee of four thousand dollars for his 'free wool' lobby services in behalf of the tariff bill of 1857. $4,000 to Ashmun, $5,000 to Weed, and an application from the Chevalier Webb for a furnished house in Washington, to be well stocked with provisions and liquors, by Lawrence, Stone & Co., in consideration of what Webb might do as a free wool lobby man, were all parts of the same job. And yet this incorruptible Ashmun, of this precious lobby gang, is the man who publicly denounces the corruptions of Mr. Buchanan's Administration!"

☞Hon. Edward McPherson addressed a slim Republican meeting in York on Thursday evening last.

☞The Tariff Bill, suggested and urged by Mr. Buchanan, has passed the House of Representatives by a decisive vote. The members from Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, voted in the affirmative.

The Democratic Platform.

We clip from the Louisville *Courier* the following very clear and satisfactory explanation of the state of the question in relation to a platform, in the regular Charleston Convention, at the time of its adjournment to Baltimore. It is from the pen of Robert McKee, Esq., one of the accomplished editors of that paper, and who was one of the secretaries of the Convention:

The exact condition in which the Platform was left by the Charleston Convention seems to be in doubt. An Indiana exchange, perhaps unintentionally, says the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, and the Southern delegates withdrew because the minority report presented by the members of the committee from the slaveholding States, was rejected. And the Lexington Statesman, whose editor is usually so well informed, gives the minority report, *including* the second resolution and the preamble thereto, as having been adopted by the Convention.

Three reports were made. That of the majority of the committee, through Mr. Avery, of N. C., their Chairman, affirmed the Cincinnati platform, asserted the doctrine of protection of slave property in the Territories, defined the rights of a Territory in regard to admission into the Union and its status when admitted, and contained resolutions in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, of protecting naturalized citizens, whether at home or abroad, and of such aid as can be constitutionally given to the Pacific railroad. The minority report, presented by Mr. Saunders, of Iowa, endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and taking the same position on other subjects, instead of the resolutions reported by the majority, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, contained the following preamble and resolution:

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories,

Be it, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Still another report—the Cincinnati platform "pure and simple"—was name', by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. The latter was presented as a substitute for the minority report, and, as such, was rejected by the Convention, whose voting against it thus indicated that they preferred the report for which it was proposed to substitute. Then the question being on the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that presented by Mr. Avery, the resolution and preamble above quoted were struck out by a decided vote, being a Douglas defeat. The balance of Saunels' resolutions were adopted; and thus a direct vote upon the majority report was prevented; and the platform, as it now stands, containing nothing positively objectionable, altogether ignores the great questions which agitate the country. The just demands of the Southern delegates for a recognition of their rights in the Territories, and of the duty of the Federal Government in relation thereto, not having been complied with, a portion of them withdrew from the Convention, and the balance retired for consultation. The result of this consultation was that the "Tennessee resolutions," which have heretofore appeared in our columns, with one explanatory of the two-thirds rule, were offered by Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, as the "ultimatum" of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The explanatory resolution was adopted. The other, in regard to the platform, laid over one day, under the rules. It was not acted upon before the adjournment, and will, unquestionably, be called up at Baltimore, and it is to be hoped, passed.—The platform, consequently, is not yet perfected. As far as it goes, nothing erroneous or objectionable is in it. The Tennessee resolution, when added, will satisfy the people of the slaveholding States, and guarantee justice to all.

The Slavery Territorial Question.

The great and prolonged debate in the U. S. Senate upon the caucus resolutions reported by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was brought to a close by that body on Friday week, when they were finally adopted by votes generally of nearly two to one, and in the instance of the most pointed of the whole series—the fifth resolution—there were but two votes recorded in the negative out of the whole body of Senators. Thus we now have an authoritative semi-official exposition of the doctrines of the Democratic party on the subject of congressional and territorial power over the subject of slavery. The resolutions were adopted seriatim, by the votes subjoined, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the federal government for the increased security of each against dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with a view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the constitution was formed—and by necessary consequence tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Vote—yeas 36, nays 19—Messrs. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Kennedy, of Maryland, voting with the majority, as well as Pearce, of Maryland, and Pugh, or Ohio, (the latter a Douglas Democrat,) also Clingman, of North Carolina.

2. *Resolved*, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, in relation of this institution, can justify them, or their citizens, in open or covert attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

Vote—yeas 36, nays 20—the only change being the addition of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in the negative.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members; and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

Vote—Yeas 36, nays 18—the negative being reduced by the absence of the votes of Messrs. Grimes and King.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

Vote—35 yeas, 21 nays—the affirmative being reduced one in number by Mr. Pugh giving his vote in the negative.

5. *Resolved*, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. Clingman moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:—"*Provided*, That it is not hereby intended to assert at this time that it is the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery."

This, as well as one or two other amendments, were rejected—but another by Mr. Toombs, to add at the end the words "within the limits of its constitutional power," was adopted.

This fifth resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 35, nays 2.

The sixth and seventh resolutions were also agreed to, as follows:

6. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

7. *Resolved*, That the provision of the constitution for the recaption of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that attacks of individuals or of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Consequences of the Defeat of Seward at Chicago.

There is no disguising the fact that everywhere throughout the North the Republicans are filled with deep disappointment at the action of the Chicago Convention in rejecting William H. Seward, an able statesman—the man who created and built up the Republican party. Nowhere is this disappointment more keenly felt than in the State of New York, where a visible gloom hangs over the whole rank and file of the Republican host, whatever some interested leaders may say to the contrary.—As for Mr. Seward himself, there is every reason to believe that he will retire from public affairs, utterly disgusted with an ungrateful party, who knew not how to appreciate his merits or its own situation. Had he been defeated by the Democracy, that would be nothing. But to be so wounded in the house of his friends is political death. Thurlow Weed will probably sell out the *Evening Journal* and retreat into private life; and many of Seward's personal and influential friends will maintain a sullen reserve and keep aloof from the party, while the general effect upon it will be that the Democrats who joined at the time of Fremont's contest will withdraw and return to the Democracy; so that in a short time there will be nothing left of the great Republican organization but the old Abolition rump.

Greeley and Blair intrigued against Seward, because they could not bend him to their selfish views. They succeeded in overthrowing him; but with him they have overthrown the party, whose head and front he was. The Republican managers, envious of his superiority, and unable to control him, have offered him as a sacrifice; but they have lost everything and gained nothing by the course they have pursued. They have lost his ability, statesmanship, and successful prestige in the Empire State, and lost that enthusiasm which the name of the prophet of the higher law would be sure to inspire among his followers, while they will fail to conciliate the conservatism of the Middle States—the ostensible object for which they threw him overboard. The obscurity of Lincoln has been calculated upon as an element of success; but it is known that he preceded Seward in the announcement of the "irrepressible conflict," and his language was even more violent than that of the Rochester manifesto. Lincoln, too, is a man who would be more likely to be driven to extremes by his party, if successful, than William H. Seward, whose cool and cautious sagacity would perhaps restrain him within the bounds of moderation, so soon as he reached the summit of his ambition and he felt the weight of a vast responsibility pressing upon his shoulders as President of thirty-three united States.

In fine, the Republican leaders have done their party such irreparable mischief at Chicago that it only remains for the Democrats to unite upon a good candidate in order to have a walk over the course in this State, to say nothing of other Northern States, and to carry the election in November by a sweeping majority.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞We are requested to state that the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the German Reformed Congregation at Flohr's Church next Sabbath morning—preparatory services on Saturday morning previous.

HORSE KILLED.—During a thunder storm on Wednesday last, a horse belonging to Mr. SAMUEL DEARDORFF, of Straban township, was killed by lightning in the field. The young man, engaged in ploughing corn with the animal, had intended to leave the field for the barn because of the threatening character of the approaching storm, but before reaching the barn, the horse was struck and instantly killed. The young man escaped with slight injury, one of his arms being somewhat bruised.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a heavy thunder storm which passed over our place on Saturday afternoon last, Cricket's Church, in the vicinity of town, was struck by lightning, demolishing the chimney, ran down the inside wall, struck a stove and then spread in all directions through the Church. Rev. J. Martin was conducting preparatory services at the time. The Church was filled with people, all of whom escaped serious injury except Mrs. Cyrus Schweigart and Mrs. Frederick Wagoner, who, it is hoped, will recover in a few days.—The consternation may be better imagined than described.—*Westminster Herald.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The large barn belonging to the heirs of Thomas Craighead, dec'd., in South Middleton township, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Eight fine horses perished in the flames and a quantity of grain, hay, straw, farming implements, &c., were also consumed. It is believed the barn was set on fire.

In compliance with an order of Court the voters of Dickinson township held an election (at the Stone Tavern,) on Saturday week, to decide for or against a division of the Township. The contest between the friends and opponents of division was quite lively, and 532 votes were cast. When the ballots were counted, it was found that the friends of the division had carried their object by 61 majority. So old Dickinson is to be divided into two townships, to be called Upper and Lower Dickinson.

THE PENAL CODE.—Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, who have not posted themselves in the Revised Penal Code of Pennsylvania, adopted at the late session, have a hard to learn. By that code their powers have been materially circumscribed. In fact, a list of criminal offences, hitherto bailable by them, can only be bailable by the Courts. The list of offences whose adjudication is removed from the power of the Aldermen, comprises arson, rape mayhem, robbery or burglary and in all such cases bail can only be received by the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or one of its Judges, and the Mayor or Recorder of a city. As this is the letter of the code Section 7, page 73, of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, parties interested should remember the fact.

PROPERTY SALES.—On Tuesday last Isaac R. Smith Esq., sold the following lots at Public Sale, all within the Borough limits:

Lots.	Purchasers.	Price.
6 acres 37 per.	David Ziegler, jr.,	$312 00 per ac.
1 " 112 "	"	60 00 "
4 " 116 "	Rev. J. K. Miller,	45 00 "
5 " 75 "	" "	40 00 "
14 " 15 "	Rev. J. Ziegler,	37 00 "
1 " 47 "	Robert McCurdy,	40 70 "
9 " 12 "	J. Wible,	30 00 "
Lot near Gen. Bell,	Charles B. McCurdy,	$231 00
2 Lots and Barn, corner Washington street,	S. Herbst,	175 00
1 Lot on Railroad,		235 00

☞The Public Schools of the Borough were dismissed on Thursday, after an examination by the Board of Directors. The schools will open again on the 1st of August. Hereafter there will be two sessions of 4½ months in each year, with a public examination of pupils, in presence of Parents and Directors, at the close of each session.

☞We understand that the Town Council, on Monday night last, ordered an Ordinance against fast driving in the streets to be prepared and reported at their next meeting.

☞CHARLES MCLEAN KNOX, lately of this county, graduated at the Columbia College Law School, in New York, week before last. Under a law of New York, his diploma will entitle him to practice in any of the Courts of that State.

☞The Summer Session of Pennsylvania College commenced yesterday and the students are beginning to return. We have observed several new faces and have no doubt but that the number in attendance this session will compare favorable with that of any other. Alterations have been made in the College Building—the pipes for gas having been introduced, and a number of rooms, hitherto used for other purposes, having been fitted up for the accommodation of students—and we have no hesitation in saying that the institution is, in every respect, equal to any other which can be mentioned.—*Star of Friday.*

WAYNESBORO' RAILROAD.—The *Record* says that "the prospects for securing the road are more flattering now than they were two months ago."

☞An exchange asks, "are we going to have a Fourth of July?" We have not the slightest hesitation in answering that we think it will be "around" in due season.

FOR THE COMPILER.

In accordance with general sentiment, the unsightly old Market House was, several years ago, removed by order of the Town Council from the Public Diamond. The appearance of the Square was thus much improved. The location of the Court House was also changed, few, if any, of the citizens, desiring it to continue in the old place. The Diamond was also McAdamized and the side-walks handsomely paved at a heavy expense, that it might be beautified to a still greater extent. But all this seems to have been done to little purpose—at least so far as *care* of the Diamond is to be expected at the hands of the authorities. Instead of endeavoring to protect it as an ornament to the town, they seem to have left it to take care of itself. As a tax-payer, I appeal to them to see to it that no hurt is done to the appearance of our beautiful Square. A CITIZEN.

☞Judge Daniel, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Richmond on Thursday last.

☞The Detroit *Free Press* says that many leading Republicans from New York, who passed through Detroit on their return from the Chicago Convention, after the nomination of LINCOLN, wore SEWARD badges. On the cars, repeated cheers were given for SEWARD,—not a word was said for LINCOLN. The train which conveyed the New York Delegates to the Convention, over the Michigan Central Road, was met at every station with enthusiastic crowds of people, with bands of music and artillery,—silence reigned supreme on their return. The outward passage was a grand triumphal procession, for the people then thought that SEWARD would be nominated almost unanimously;—the return was like a funeral.—The Michigan Southern train bearing the Ohio and Indiana delegates met with nearly as cold a reception. A few people were gathered at some of the principal stations, but no enthusiasm was manifested. Every attempt to get up a cheer for LINCOLN was followed by hearty cheers for SEWARD.

☞The Republicans are making themselves rather ridiculous about those rails of Abe Lincoln's, and are actually buying them up at $10 a piece! A person in Cincinnati, it is is said, has paid $20 for a pair! The farmer who owns the fence from which they are taken makes an excellent thing of it, which is all right. Let the farce go on! Let a committee of Black Republicans be appointed to ransack Mr. Lincoln's lumber rooms for his old clothes and boots, and then let these precious articles be carefully laid in a pile and made the shrine of Black Republicanism. The devotees of that party would consider it a privilege, no doubt, to kiss Mr. Lincoln's toe, and only a less honor to handle his old boots. What excites this groveling spirit of pretended adoration for a man who was day before yesterday only a common-place country politician? It is the *passion for office*. The Republicans look to it upon Lincoln as the man who may have the dispensing of all the patronage of the Federal Government, and there is no depth of servility, therefore, to which they will not descend before him, striving with each other which shall creep in the most despicable attitudes of adulation.

☞Mr. Lincoln, himself, appears to be satisfied that the Chicago Convention made a poor choice. In his reply to the committee, which officially announced to him his nomination, he remarked that he wished the nomination could have fallen upon some one of the far more eminent and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention." The friends of Seward, Bates, M'Lean, and others, will undoubtedly sympathize with "the most available" in his wish.

☞Mr. Johns, a delegate at large at the Chicago Convention from Iowa, walked 150 miles to reach a railroad, that he might be present at the Convention.—*Exchange.*

This reminds us of a remark we heard a Seward man make on his return from the Chicago "slaughter-house." He said they had nominated "old Abe Lincoln" because, in company with a man named Hanks, he had once split 3,000 rails in a year—that he supposed the Convention would have nominated Hanks for the Vice Presidency, if he had not unfortunately died before rail-splitting became a qualification for the Presidency—and, he had no doubt, four years hence, the party would bring out poor old John Johns, who walked one hundred and fifty miles bare foot to attend the Convention, and nominate him for the same high office. If splitting 3,000 rails twenty years ago entitles a man to a Presidential nomination in 1860, over the head of the first statesman of the age, then walking 150 miles bare foot to a Republican Convention ought to be good grounds for a nomination in 1864. And having "freed his mind" of this, the disciple of Seward subsided!—*Erie Observer.*

☞The St. Joseph *Journal* of the 10th states that Mr. George Brubaker, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., reached that city yesterday, on his way home. He was captured by a band of Camanches while on his way to California in 1847, thirteen years ago, and has just escaped from them. There were but three of the party captured alive, George Richardson of Schuylkill, and Peter Deny of Dauphin county, Pa., both of whom were afterwards burnt at the stake for attempting to escape from the savages. After becoming acquainted with the language and habits of the Indians, he was made a medicine man, and in that capacity did a great deal of good among them, preaching to them, and has succeeded in converting over two hundred to the Christian religion. It was only after the most solemn promise that he would return that they allowed him to depart, and he will go back as soon as he has seen his family, who have mourned him for years as dead.

Two Thousand Bushels of Trout at One Haul.—The fisheries on the Eastern Shore of Virginia have been remarkably successful this season, such quantities having been taken that it has been found impossible to preserve them; the consequence is that large quantities have been carted up on the adjacent farms as manure. At one haul last week two thousand bushels of trout were pulled up. The seine stopped in six foot water, and it being impossible to land such an immense quantity, the seine had to be opened that a portion might escape. One-half were accordingly let out, and one thousand bushels pulled ashore. This occurred in Northampton.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

☞Sayers and Heenan will not fight again. It has been arranged by their friends that each is to have a belt, and Sayers to retire from the ring altogether.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

FOR THE COMPILER

A MIXED-UP ENIGMA.—I am composed of 21 characters

My 21 17 12 19 is the solid foundation of the science of Geology.

15 6 18 8 is what a great many persons strive to be.

19 10 17 7 3 14 1 is what Heenan done down with Sayers thirty-two times in succession.

1 5 11 10 13 is practiced by every thing living, especially fish and topers.

16 21 2 7 13 is what "Billy Patterson" was struck with.

20 12 9 is Dutch for what "puss" wants.

4 15 3 12 9 is in the same language, what all good house-wives abominate.

What the whole is the Farmers are respectfully requested to find out for themselves.

DUTCHMAN.

☞A clergyman while engaged in catechising a number of boys in a class, asked one of them the definition of matrimony. The reply was, "A place of punishment, where some some folks suffer for a time before they go to Heaven."

☞Friday week there was a heavy snow storm at St Johns, N F, and the thermometer down to 38.

Special Notices.

CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.

MESSRS. SHEADS & PIERFIER—*Gentlemen*—Having purchased and used during the last season the New Jersey Reaper and Mower I desire to add my testimony to that already given as to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain I believe it has no superior. Indeed in grass I unhesitatingly say it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses necks, is obviated in the New Jersey—the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

Yours &c, JOSEPH WALKER.

☞In addition to the above certificate we refer the reader to JOHN MESSELMAN, Esq., of Liberty township, and Mr. JOHN ROSE, of Cumberland township whose testimony to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. & P.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER are the Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg.

June 1, 1860. 1y

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters is every day demonstrated by their success in arresting the diseases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, nights fever, headache, pile, costiveness, consumption [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] Sold by the proprietor W. B. MOFFAT at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, Agent Gettysburg. [Feb 1 1y

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth of Baltimore, Dr. JOHN FUNKE, of Gettysburg, to Miss EMIRA KOOL, of Germantown Pa.

In Hanover Monday last by the Rev. J. P. Hagen, Capt. H. D. BLTHEL, of this place to Miss ANNA S. FAHNESTOCK of York—daughter of the late John Fahnestock.

At the Lutheran parsonage at Arendtsville on the 1st ult., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. HENRY HARTMAN to Miss ANNA MARY CATHARINE LOWE, both of Franklin township.

On the 2d ult., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. SAMUEL FITZGERALD to Miss SUSAN BIGHAM, all of Adams county.

On the [illegible] ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. AMOS LADY, to Miss MARIA LOWER, both of Arendtsville.

On the 7th ult., by the Rev. L. J. Miller, Mr. VINCENT RUFFLER, to Miss SUSAN STRASBAUGH, both of Adams county.

At the same time and place by the same Mr. LEWIS BRADY to Miss REBECCA COLE, both of Adams county.

At the same time and place by the same, Mr. JEROME WILDERS to Miss MARTHA VERONICA NOEL, both of Adams county.

DIED.

On the 21st ult., Mr. LEPRIGHT E. HARTZELL, of Butler township, aged 40 years 7 months.

On the 21st ult., at Abbottstown this county Mr. SAMUEL HANER, aged 66 years and 2 days.

On the 20th of April Miss ROSANNA GALBRAITH, of Butler township, aged about 75 years.

On the 29th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH ADAMS, wife of Mr. Stephen Adams, of Emmitsburg, aged about [illegible] years.

On the 16th ult., CYRUS, son of Conrad Brame, aged 12 years 10 months and 16 days.

On the 20th ult., LYDIA ANN COOLEY, aged 21 years 3 months and 10 days.

On the 16th ult., AARON DAVID, son of Christian Keckler, aged 5 years 2 months and 11 days.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	5 00
Rye Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 20 to 1 23
Red Wheat	1 1[illegible]
Corn	60
Rye	75
Oats	33
Clover Seed	3 75 to 4 00
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 1 75
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	60
Plaster of Paris	6 25
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 50 to 5 63
Wheat	1 30 to 1 65
Rye	80 to 90
Corn	62 to 75
Oats	35 to 43
Clover Seed	4 50 to 7 75
Timothy Seed	3 25 to 3 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	7 00 to 10 50
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	11 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	21 to 22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 10 to 1 25
Rye	76
Corn	56
Oats	36
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 25

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	6 00
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	36
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

Filial Affection of a Chip Gatherer.—A boy about six years of age, gathering chips on Friday afternoon near the Baltimore railroad depot, Philadelphia, was struck by a locomotive and had one of his arms literally torn off. The mother of the boy who is very poor was almost distracted at the accident. The little fellow bore his sufferings bravely, and his only concern seemed to be for his mother. He frequently said, "What will mother do? She will have nobody to bring her chips."

☞Michael Maguire had his arm blown off at Harrisburg, on Friday week, whilst firing a Republican salute.

☞Rumor says that Mr John Appleton is nominated to the Senate for the mission to Russia, vice Mr. Pickens, who asks to return.

☞What relation is that child to its own father who is not its own father's son? A daughter.

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams county until *Monday the [illegible] day of August* for building a Wooden Bridge across Opossum creek on the road leading to Arendtsville, near East Berlin near John W. Dell. The bridge is to be built after the style of Burr Patent, one span 70 feet long.

Plans and specification for the bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid on the day of letting or by application to J. M. Walter Clerk to the Commissioners.

JACOB LAUFENSPERGER,
DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAMES H. MARSHALL,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER Clerk.
June 4, 1860. td

A Card.

I WISH to inform my friend Hoffheins that I [illegible] to [illegible] his Machine [illegible] [illegible] advertisement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

My object in mentioning in my advertisement anything about the Dover Machine was merely to correct some misrepresentation made in regard to the two Machines, so that the public will not confound my Machine with the Dover Machine. But as the matter has gone so far I shall try to correct some of his expressions.—First my friend thinks I made a hard rap for [illegible]

[illegible]

4th. My friend H. thinks I misrepresented him, by saying that some of his Machines were lying in the fence corner—the town the report. [illegible] one of his Machines in a field—where I [illegible] one of mine [illegible] of it—which had better been in a fence corner out of the road.

5th. My friend denies that he made the Ball Machine last Summer and states that I knew it. I don't know what he called his Machine at the end of the Season but at the beginning of it, the cry was Mr. Hoffheins is making the Ball Reaper and Mower. Now I can't see where this talk can have originated from than from Mr. Hoffheins himself, the maker of the Machine. Sept. I am represented that, I think my friend can blame him elf for it. men wanting Machines will generally enquire the name of it and who patented it is. Now Mr. H, what was the name of your Machine at the end of the season?

6th. As to the honey he talks about, if we were to exchange, there would be very little boot coming to him and as for my agent telling him that we made machines to cut behind the driving wheels last summer and could not make them work, the agent says he told Mr. H that we could not make quite as nice a sheaf as our other way of raking off which is quite a different story from what Mr. H says. We wish him not to make so many changes in his statements. We made only one Machine last season to cut behind—he says Machines, and as for cutting, if our friend will ever make a Machine to equal it he will do well. All that was ever said in regard to its working the raking off in grain, I had six different men on to rake off, and all agreed that they could make the nicest sheaf with the cutting operation in front. My friend charged me with misrepresenting but he can beat me far at that. He asks why I do not make my Machines to cut behind? I am ready to make all that are ordered, and insure them to cut as well as any other double driving wheel Machine.

Mr. H. talks about his Machine being so perfectly balanced, having no weight on the tongue at all. From my practical experience I think that any fool must know that a Machine EXACTLY balanced, standing on level ground, must tilt up cutting up hill. I don't want mine so well balanced as that, because we don't want to get off the Machine and walk up the hill to rake the grain off. We prefer riding on the Machine all the time to rake off. Now, farmers, which will suit you best, a Machine that will tilt up going up hill, or one you can stay on all the time? If the latter, you can get them at my shop, and further, a Machine that you sit in front of cutting apparatus, so if you are by accident thrown off, you are in danger of being cut up, as I know of two cases having happened on a Machine that you set behind the cutters. If thrown off of my Machine you are entirely out of danger. If the latter suits you best, you can get them at my shop.

Now, my friend Hoffheins,
Do not get excited at these few lines
Some day we will have a mowing match,
In some tangled clover-patch,
And whoever can do the best mowing,
Will have all the chance for blowing
When the mowing match we attend,
I expect to meet you as a friend.

J. H. SHIREMAN.

East Berlin, June 4, 1860. tf

Prothonotary.

AT the [illegible] and earnest solicitation of numbers of my fellow-citizens I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB MILTHORN.
Mountpleasant tp., June 4, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

THRO' the solicitations of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

SAMUEL THOMAS.
Tyrone tp., June 4, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM OVERDEER.
Petersburg, April 2, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING.
Gettysburg, April 23, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

JOHN PICHOLTZ.
Butler tp., April 2, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB SANDERS.
Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY G. CARR.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the urgent solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

HENRY G. WOLF.
April 9, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB TRONEL.
Conewago, May 22, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—[illegible] candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. [illegible] the duties of the office impartially.

MICHAEL B. MILLER.
Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—At the urgent solicitation of many friends I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office impartially and honestly.

SAMUEL WOLF.
Straban twp., March 26, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow citizens:—I offer myself at the request of some of my friends as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected I will endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily.

ELIJAH ORNDORFF.
Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.
Cumberland tp., March 19, 1860. tc

Notice.

SAMUEL HANER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Haner late of the Borough of Berwick Adams county deceased having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY MAYER, *Adm'r*.
June 4, 1860. 6t

Notice.

JACOB BAKER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Baker late of Liberty township, Adams county deceased, having been granted the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BAKER, *Adm'r*.
May 7, 1860. 6t

Notice.

JAMES A. THOMPSON'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James A. Thompson, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC ROBINSON, *Adm'r*.
April 30, 1860. 6t*

Notice.

SOLOMON STALEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Solomon Staley, late of Germany township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant township he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALFRED H. STALLY, *Administrator*.
April 30, 1860. 6t

CARPET SACKS, Whips, &c., in endless variety, at J. C. QUINN & BRO'S.

M'Cormick's Reaper and Mower

HIGHLY IMPROVED FOR 1860.—Constructed from the most correct principles it has always been considered the [illegible] with its present improvements fully meets the [illegible]

Farmers who may desire it are at liberty to [illegible] these Machines [illegible] *[illegible]* AND KEEP AND PAY FOR THE ONE [illegible]

The Machine is now *[illegible]* not having a pound of weight on the horses necks [illegible] in reaping and mowing in both [illegible] with the [illegible] It is so constructed that the labor of raking off is very [illegible] caster wheel on a entire new principle on the grain side wholly relieves the horses from the [illegible] [illegible] the driver [illegible] decided and important features in its improvements [illegible]

It is the most simple most substantial most durable and in every way the most complete and Perpetual Mower in the world, [illegible]

The two Horse Machine (with extra draft for two horses [illegible]) [illegible]

Agent for Adams county.

Call on S. PAXTON, Canvassing Agent.

☞The various parts of the Machines for Repairing will be kept on hand [illegible] [June 4, 1860. 4t

Harness! Harness!

THE undersigned has commenced the Harness making business in Carlisle street, close near the Railroad Station where he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. I pledge my self to make the very best work at moderate prices. Harness, Bridles, Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Gears, and so on done on short notice in the best manner, and cheap. HENRY HUGHES.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1860.

Unfounded Report.

HAVING been informed that it is reported in the lower end of the county that I will not be a candidate for the nomination for Clerkship of the Court, I take this method of saying that the report is false and [illegible] the Democratic County Convention [illegible]

H. G. CARR.
Gettysburg, June 4, 1860. 1t

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE MOUNTAIN LAND.—The [illegible] Attorney in fact [illegible] will offer at Public Sale [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county will be [illegible]

[illegible]

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received with the largest [illegible] stock of GOODS [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the lowest [illegible] Oil, Coal Oil [illegible] everything to be had in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Highest Feed Farmers continued [illegible] market price paid and the smallest profit asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,

Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 7, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store in Baltimore street nearly opposite the Court House Gettysburg where the public will constantly find selling cheap as the cheapest SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes, Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soap, Salt, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Confection, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds, Shoe and Stove Polish, Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Hats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

May 21, 1860.

The Ladies' Store

REMOVED.—MISS HARRIET McCREARY has just received and opened at her new rooms a large and beautiful assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS to which the attention of the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity is invited. Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings always on hand. Also, Ladies Fashionable Dress Goods with Trimmings to match.

☞Bonnets bleached and pressed according to Bishop's Celebrated Method, which is now used by all the principal Bonnet Manufacturers in the United States, and considered the best and least injurious to the straw than any ever discovered. Milliners who study their own interests and that of their customers will do well to try it.

☞Store removed to Chambersburg street, between Mr. Arnold's and the *Star* office.

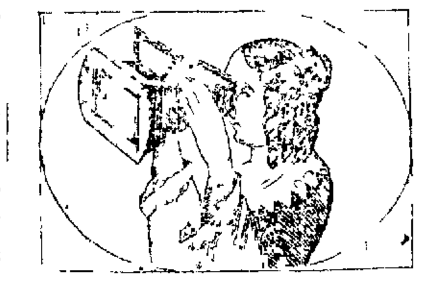
May 14, 1860. 1m

1860. Fresh Spring Goods. 1860

HATS AND CAPS.—R. F. McILHENY would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to his large and complete stock of Hats and Caps, which he has just opened, embracing nearly every variety of style now in the market, consisting in part of Men's No 1 Silk Hats, Men's broad-rim Russia Hats, Men's Felt and Soft Hats, Men's Seamless Caps, Boy's Soft and Wool Hats. Also, a large and superior stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising Men's Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Misses' and Infants' Hats, Flats, Bloomers and Shaker Hoods all of the latest and most fashionable styles. Those wishing to save money and buy cheap will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere as he is selling very low for cash.

April 23, 1860. R. F. McILHENY.

A LARGE lot of Crockery and Queensware for sale by NORBECK & MARTIN.



A New Feature

IN the business of the *[illegible] Sky-light Gallery*. During our late visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES comprising English, French, American, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary, &c. &c. Our price for pictures will [illegible] We also have [illegible] STEREOSCOPES [illegible] we offer at reduced prices. The public are invited to [illegible] revolving Box containing 50 pictures and we are sure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures either Portraits or Views at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.

Photographers.
April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS

The Family Doctor:

CONTAINING Simple Remedies easily obtained for the Cure of Disease in all forms. By Prof. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick and how to cook for them: how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against Infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various Diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet, and other Fevers and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Heart, Kidneys, and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Disease, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocation, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various Diseases of Women, of Child-birth and of Menstruation, Whites, Barrenness, &c. &c. and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

The work is written in plain language, free from technical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postpaid, on receipt of $1.00.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents with other information apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860. 6m

50,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

Everybody's Lawyer

AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS, by FRANK CROSBY, *of the Philadelphia Bar.*

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers, and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of Property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage, Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Law to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1.25.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860.

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

JACOB REININGER,
May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

IF you do not believe it, try them and convince yourselves, that TYSONS' PICTURES are the best and cheapest to had in the country.—Gallery N. E. cor. of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings &c.

E. Ball's

REAPER AND MOWER FOR 1860.—I am manufacturing 100 of the Ball Machines this year which I offer to the public. All I ask of those who desire to purchase machines is to give them a trial. I am satisfied to let my machines recommend themselves. I know they are all right. I saw an advertisement in the York Pennsylvanian of last week, that almost astonish me. I think J. H. Shireman must be hard up in making sales, or is very much excited and out of [illegible] the Ball machine. The old saying [illegible] old dog will hold [illegible] and [illegible] with Mr. Shireman. He states that the common makers Dover Pa. [illegible] [illegible] The machine which I tried [illegible] and sold on trial came back. We have them lying around the shop [illegible] not in the fence corners as our friend states. I hope he will not get excited and [illegible] [illegible] the machine [illegible] is the Ball machine. Mr. Shireman is aware it is not [illegible] will not hereafter state that which is not [illegible] I frankly deny making that machine last year—I do not ask any person to take my word for it but refer them to Mr. Ball, of Canton Ohio to settle that question. And as to J. H. Shireman having one of the ball machines in his shop I presume it is so but remember, he got it some four years since. Farmers beware—the machine has been improved since that time, and that is very common to improve machinery of this sort, every year—and for aught we know our friend may have altered the machine to suit his purpose in explaining it to persons. We heretofore thought him honest but the misrepresentation in his advertisement has changed our opinion. Again, Mr Shireman's agent told us in the presence of others that they made machines to cut behind the driving wheels last year and they could not make them work. Now, we notice by his advertisement that he denies it by saying they can make them to cut behind as well as in front of the driving wheels. Why does he not do it and take the weight of one-half of the machine off of the *horses necks*—we believe in saving all the horses flesh we can.

Now, farmers which will suit you best—*weight on the horses necks or none?* If the latter you can get them at my shop. I am making the BALL REAPER AND MOWER this year, but last year I did not make it and Mr. Shireman was certainly aware of that fact but as he claims he was not we hope he will post himself before advertising any more about the Dover Reaper and Mower.

Those who bought last [illegible] our machines last year are getting others from us this year. For the convenience of mentioning my machine I will have casting knives, box [illegible] &c. at the places before mentioned for any thing breaking by accident &c. Jacob Deitz Heilam, Wm. King Mechanicsburg, William Morrison Carlisle [illegible] & Neecly, Churchtown, Cumberland county.

☞I also continue making THRASHING MACHINES, CORN PLANTERS, CORN SHELLERS, Long Grinders &c. REUBEN HOFFHEINS, May 21, 1860. 3m Dover, York co., Pa.

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to subscribers to the Capital Stock of the GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY that, by a Resolution of the Board of Directors payment of the first instalment on each share of stock (one-fifth of each share) subscribed payable on the *1st of May next* is hereby required to be made to Joel B. Danner the Treasurer of said Company, at his office on his house, in the Borough of Gettysburg agreeably to the terms of subscription.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies if notice for the payment of subscriptions of stock be not complied with, the company can recover one per cent. per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, *Pres't*.

D. McCONAUGHY, *Sec'y*.
April 1, 1860.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1860 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Monday the 2d day of July*. Collectors will be required to call on taxpayers on or before the above date and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners.

J. M. WALTER, *Clerk*.
April 23, 1860. td



Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give particular attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscess, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Head, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. The chronic and diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the Cataract and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle and he cures all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

without the use of the knife or needle and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums or Ear Drums suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Also, a large assortment of Ear Trumpets of all sizes and every description known in the world. Also a large assortment of beautiful Artificial Hands with Wrist, Arm and Elbow attachments. Also of Feet, with Ankle, Leg and Knee joint attachments—natural as nature itself. These articles can be sent by Express to any part of the world.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters addressed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. DOCTOR BAAKEE,

657 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker street,
May 14, 1860. 1y New York City.

New News Depot.

THE subscriber has just opened a NEWS DEPOT on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks store, where will constantly be found any and everything in the reading line of a strictly moral character. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary papers, Weekly and Daily, together with Music, Ballads, Confections, Cigars, Tobacco, Cakes, and all sorts of notions, in endless variety.—Would you know the news? Then send in your names, all ye who thirst for knowledge, and your wants will be supplied by

CHARLES LINDERMAN.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1860.

Gas Fixtures.

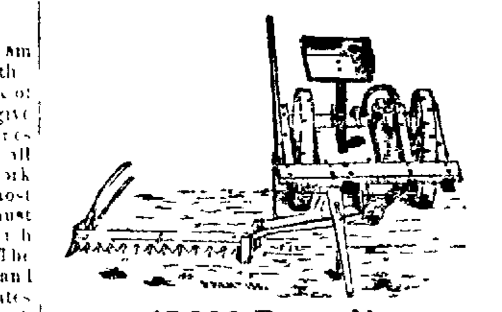
WM. HELME, of Philadelphia, the contractor for the erection of the Gettysburg Gas Works, has taken the room lately occupied by Col. Samson, nearly opposite the Bank, for his office, and is prepared to fit out at once any building with Gas Fixtures. He will in a few days have the various styles on exhibition at his room, and invites attention to them, as those desirous of introducing the Gas will be saved the trouble and expense of procuring them from the city—his prices being as low as they can be procured anywhere else.

April 16, 1860.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.—The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited to a very fine assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, also Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every style at

April 23. R. F. McILHENY'S.

AMBRO, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures, of superior style, taken at Weaver's Sky-light Gallery.



$5,000 Reward!

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.—*Best in the World.*—Now is the time to buy Machines and not be disappointed like there were a good many last season. I have made some important improvements as to cutting, great strength and durability of the Machine, &c. Farmers wishing to get Machines, are respectfully invited to call at my shop or with my agent and see the new improvements, and further I will state that there is a Machine made at Dover, York county, Pa., which is called Ball's Ohio Mower having 2 driving wheels, and looking much like my machine and it was reported in some places last year that they were some of my Machines. They proved a perfect failure were lying about in the fence corners, and men were obliged to get other Machines to cut their crops. I wish to inform the farmers that they were none of my machines. There is considerable difference in the two Machines. Persons coming to my shop may see the difference as I have both Buckeye and Ball's here. My Machine cuts in front of driving wheel and Ball's behind. But, as some men think it preferable in cutting grain behind, I hereby state that I can make mine to cut behind as well as front but none are made that way unless so ordered.

I also have different kinds of second-handed Machines on hand such as MANNY'S, HUSSY'S and McCORMICK'S. Prices of second handed Machines from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

For the convenience of mentioning my Machine, I will have casting, knives, boxes, &c. at the Machine Shops here mentioned for any thing breaking by accident &c. David Sterner, Gettysburg, W. W. Dingee & Co., York, E. Gardner, Carlisle, Samuel Litz, Hanover, David Shoot, Waynesboro, ——, Chambersburg.

☞I also continue making GRAIN DRILLS and other MACHINERY. REPAIRING DONE, and the best kind of Spring Teeth, Rakes, &c., are kept for sale. J. H. SHIREMAN,

East Berlin, Adams county, Pa.
May 7, 1860. 2m

Notice.

SAMUEL W. HOFFMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Hoffman, late of Straban township, Adams county deceased, having been granted to the undersigned (the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Chambersburg, Franklin county,) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER F. HOFFMAN,
PETER S. DECHERT,
April 30, 1860. 6t* *Administrators*.

Notice.

JACOB SHEELY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Sheely, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON SHEELY,
JAMES McILVAINE,
April 30, 1860. 6t *Executors*.

Notice.

JACOB WIDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Jacob Widner, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL LYSTER, *Adm'r*.

May 14, 1860. 6t

Notice.

ANDREW BROUGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Brough, late of Reading township, Adams county deceased, having been granted to the undersigned (the first named residing in Latimore township and the last named in Butler township,) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HENRY MYERS,

JEREMIAH DIEHL,
April 30, 1860. 6t *Administrators*.

☞The notes and papers of said decedent have been left in the hands of the first named Administrator.

Notice.

ABRAHAM KING'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham King, Sr., late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SINGLETON FICKHOLTZ,
ELI MYERS,
May 7, 1860. 6t *Administrators*.

Notice.

EVE LAWVER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Eve Lawver, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Carroll county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

SAMUEL A. LAWVER, *Executor*,
or to JOHN LAWVER, his Attorney residing in Franklin township. [April 30, 1860. 6t

Notice.

WILLIAM BENDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Bender, late of Menallen township, Adams co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Butler township he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL LYSTER, *Adm'r*.
May 14, 1860. 6t

Spring 1860.

A. SCOTT & SON have just received, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Gettysburg, opposite the "Eagle Hotel," a large, choice and desirable stock of SPRING GOODS, which they offer to the public, satisfied that goods *can't be sold cheaper* than they are now offering them. Our stock comprises all the different styles and qualities of LADIES DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, Laces, &c., &c.

For MEN and BOYS WEAR we have our usual variety in style, quality and price.

Our customers will always find our stock of Domestic Goods full, cheap and complete. We invite all to give us a call and examine our stock, satisfied that an examination is all that is necessary to convince all that ours is the cheap store. No trouble to show goods.—Thankful for past encouragement, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

A. SCOTT & SON.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. [April 16, 1860.

J. W. Scott,

(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott.)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chestnut Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House) Philadelphia. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Oct. 17, 1859. 1y

OUR stock of GROCERIES has been replenished, and which will be sold low, at 116. A. SCOTT & SON'S.

List of Merchants

WITHIN the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1860–61, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

Name	Class.	Dolls.	Cts.
Borough of Gettysburg.			
Fahnestock Brothers,	9	25	00
Danner & Ziegler, Sr.,	13	10	00
J. L. Schick,	13	10	00
John Scott,	13	10	00
A. Scott & Son,	14	7	00
Guynn & Brother,	14	7	00
George Arnold,	14	7	00
Marcus Samson,	14	7	00
F. B. Picking,	14	7	00
Jacobs & Brother,	14	7	00
J. Reininger,	14	7	00
A. D. Buehler,	14	7	00
S. S. Forney, Agent,	14	7	00
R. F. McIlheny,	14	7	00
Cobean & Culp,	14	7	00
Wm. Gillespie,	14	7	00
Norbeck & Martin,	14	7	00
Geo. Little,	14	7	00
Boyer & Son,	14	7	00
Mrs. Norbeck,	14	7	00
Miss McCreary,	14	7	00
Philip Winters,	14	7	00
John Gruell,	14	7	00
W. E. Biddle,	14	7	00
E. H. Minnigh,	14	7	00
H. H. Rowe & Brother,	14	7	00
Andrew Polley,	14	7	00
S. R. Tipton,	14	7	00
Joseph Broadhead,	14	7	00
Charles Linderman,	14	7	00
Perry J. Tate,	14	7	00
Miss Mary Laughlin,	14	7	00
H. G. Carr,	14	7	00
Sheads & Buehler,	9	25	00
John Hoke,	9	25	00
Klinefelter & Co.,	9	25	00
Valentine Sauppe,	14	7	00
Daniel Little,	14	7	00
Mrs. Meals,	14	7	00
Mrs. Susan McElroy,	14	7	00
Louis Strause,	14	7	00
Cumberland Township.			
A. Harper,	14	7	00
John Weigle, (mill,)	14	7	00
Francis Bream,	14	7	00
Tyrone Township.			
Peter Yeatts,	14	7	00
Jacob S. Hollinger,	14	7	00
Straban Township.			
Philip Hann,	14	7	00
P. A. Myers,	14	7	00
Jacob King,	14	7	00
Hugh King,	14	7	00
King & McCurdy,	11	15	00
Daniel Goulden,	11	15	00
Liberty Township.			
G. A. Grayson,	14	7	00
Samuel Martin,	14	7	00
Latimore Township.			
Henry B. Smith,	14	7	00
Jacob A. Diller,	14	7	00
Adam Lerew,	14	7	00
Menallen Township.			
Charles Elden,	14	7	00
David Divinney,	14	7	00
Burkholder & Wilson,	14	7	00
Abel T. Wright,	14	7	00
Geo. Minnigh,	14	7	00
Jacob Pitzer,	14	7	00
R. H. & E. Hoopes,	14	7	00
H. Penrose,	14	7	00
Franklin Township.			
Plank & Spangler,	14	7	00
Israel Shank,	14	7	00
James Mickley,	14	7	00
Jacob Fulweiler,	14	7	00
Peter Mickley, of D.,	14	7	00
Martin L. Miller,	14	7	00
John Chamberlain,	14	7	00
Mrs. Ann Rollman,	14	7	00
W. W. Witmore,	14	7	00
Jacob Mark,	14	7	00
Peter Boblitz,	14	7	00
Huntington Township.			
Jacob A. Gardner,	12	12	50
E. Heitshew,	12	12	50
James Megary,	14	7	00
John Gardner,	14	7	00
Amos Griest,	14	7	00
John W. Reitzell,	14	7	00
Mountpleasant Township.			
J. & E. Miller,	14	7	00
Peter O'Neil,	14	7	00
Jacob Gossman,	14	7	00
Emanuel Smith,	14	7	00
Joseph Sheely,	14	7	00
Oxford Township.			
Wm. D. & A. S. Himes,	13	10	00
Bastress & Peters,	10	20	00
F. Hersh,	10	20	00
Aaron Heagy,	14	7	00
A. Staub,	14	7	00
J. Wert,	13	10	00
W. Stauter,	14	7	00
E. Weigle,	14	7	00
John Ginter,	14	7	00
John L. Smith,	14	7	00
Reading Township.			
Spangler & Brother,	13	10	00
I. R. Shipley,	14	7	00
Jacob Wolf,	14	7	00
Mountjoy Township.			
John Yost,	14	7	00
John Rebert,	14	7	00
Henry Beitler,	14	7	00
John Sheely,	14	7	00
Butler Township.			
Noah Miller,	14	7	00
Edward Staley,	14	7	00
E. & N. Camp,	14	7	00
John Hoover,	14	7	00
Conowago Township.			
John Busbey,	14	7	00
Reily & Sneeringer,	14	7	00
John Fowler,	14	7	00
Hamilton Township.			
Spangler & Brother,	14	7	00
Wm. Wolf,	14	7	00
Henry L. Miller,	14	7	00
Wm. Breitcher,	14	7	00
Hildebrand & Stough,	14	7	00
Frederick Heidler,	14	7	00
Geo. Mundorff,	14	7	00
Henry Kline,	14	7	00
Miss Caroline Krauter,	14	7	00
Elijah Spangler,	14	7	00
Berwick Township.			
D. E. Hollinger,	14	7	00
Wm. Davis,	14	7	00
Lewis Bimthall,	14	7	00
Joseph Hafer,	14	7	00
David C. Martin,	14	7	00
Union Township.			
Peter Long,	14	7	00
Abraham Sell,	14	7	00
Abraham Sheely,	14	7	00
Samuel Crawford,	14	7	00
Hamiltonban Township.			
Sullivan & Rinehart,	13	10	00
Paxton & McCreary,	13	10	00
John C. Shatzer,	14	7	00
Germany Township.			
Study & Stonesifer,	13	10	00
J. A. Shorb,	13	10	00
G. W. Rowe,	13	10	00
John Miller,	14	7	00
Myer Nusbaum,	14	7	00
Henry Dysert,	14	7	00
L. Brant,	14	7	00
Myers & Shorb,	10	20	00
Swope, Landis & Koshun,	12	12	50
Swope & Landis,	14	7	00
John Duttera,	12	12	50
DISTILLER'S LICENSE.			
William S. Jenkins,	8	15	00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next,* between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend. J. M. WALTER,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.
May 14, 1860. 4t

The North West

CORNER AHEAD!—J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering to the public at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all—among which is a splendid assortment of De Laines, Poil de Chevers, Barbadoes, Berage, Lawns and Calicoes, of every grade, style and price. Also, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Cloths and Cassimeres, black and fancy; a splendid stock of Vestings, Velvet, Satin and Marseilles—and in fact any and everything in the Dry Goods line.

Would you buy good Goods, pretty Goods, cheap Goods, and secure great bargains?—Then call at the cheap corner store of J. C. GUINN & BRO.

April 16, 1860.

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SALE.—GEORGE PETERS & CO., Proprietors of "Fair Mount Nurseries," Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, such as Apple, Peach, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Apricot and Plum Trees; Grapevines; Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currant stalks; Ornamental and Evergreens, which we offer for next fall sales. We have appointed JOHN BURKHOLDER, Esq., our traveling agent for this county, who is authorized to make sales and take orders.

FAIR MOUNT NURSERIES having been established for more than 20 years, the Proprietors flatter themselves that their trees are of the best selected kinds, having fruited many of them, and knowing what they are. The greatly increased and increasing spirit of planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended to us, warrant us in greatly increasing our nurseries, so that we are prepared to offer for the autumn of 1859 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before—cultivating from 35 to 40 acres, containing several hundred thousand trees at various stages of growth, all of which are grown on soil and under treatment best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth.

GEORGE PETERS & CO.

The undersigned having accepted the above Agency for the sale of Fruit Trees in this county, takes this method of informing the public, that those wishing to purchase trees will please take the subject into consideration before I call personally upon them, as I expect to canvass a portion of the county. All letters upon the subject, addressed to me at Bendersville, or left at any of the Hotels in Gettysburg, will be attended to. Catalogues can be found at all the printing offices. Persons wishing to select from catalogues can there see them. I will be in Gettysburg during Court weeks, so that persons wishing to purchase trees can see me. The cultivation of good fruit in Adams county has been entirely too much neglected in this county. The demand for good fruit is very much on the increase.

JOHN BURKHOLDER.

April 9, 1860. 6m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Bastress and Charles F. Winter, in the Produce, Mercantile, Coal and Lumber business, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All accounts will be settled by J. Bastress, at the old stand.

J. BASTRESS,
C. F. WINTER.

March 31, 1860.

New Firm.

JACOB BASTRESS and JACOB PETERS have entered into Partnership in the above business, at the old stand, (the large brick Warehouse,) and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the old firm. They will, at all times, pay the highest cash prices for FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c., and have constantly on hand LUMBER, COAL, SALT, PLASTER, GROCERIES, &c., at the lowest rates.

JACOB BASTRESS,
JACOB PETERS.

New Oxford, April 9, 1860. 6m*

New Periodical Store.

READING FOR EVERYBODY, AND ALL KINDS OF READING.—The undersigned most respectfully announces to the reading public that he has opened a new Periodical Store and News Depot in the room recently occupied for that purpose by Messrs. Aughinbaugh & Son, in Carlisle street, a few doors above the Washington House, where he is prepared to meet the wants and suit the tastes of the literary world.

The city Dailies will be received and delivered promptly. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary Journals, Pictorials, Ballads, Music, and in fact any and everything in the News and Periodical line will be found at the new establishment of

JOSEPH BROADHEAD.

Subscriptions to papers, magazines, &c., received at all times. Give us a call. J. B.

April 2, 1860. 3m

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

WE have just received from the city of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs.—Glazed, Marble and Oak, velvet and plain border, decoration, fire board prints and window shades. Wall Paper from 8 cents per piece and upwards. R. F. McILHENY.

March 26, 1860.

The Gettysburg Railroad.

THE MORNING TRAIN now leaves Gettysburg at 7 A. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with the train from Harrisburg to Baltimore at 9.48 A. M., reaching Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Passengers going north or east will also connect, by the morning train, with the mail train *from* Baltimore, which passes the Junction at 10.25 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 12.25 noon. Connections made at York for Columbia and Philadelphia by this train. Returning arrives at Gettysburg at 12.15 noon with passengers who leave Harrisburg at 7.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 7.50 A. M.

The AFTERNOON TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., connecting at Hanover Junction at 3.03 P. M. with Mail train which leaves Harrisburg at 12.30 P. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 5.50 P. M., and with the Express train from Baltimore which leaves Baltimore at 3 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.25 P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West at 5.15 P. M. Passengers for the North or South on the Northern Central will make connections through each way by both Morning and Afternoon train.

R. M'CURDY, President.

April 23, 1860.

'60. Summer Arrangement. '60.

FINE Black Frock Coats, cheap at PICKING'S.

DRAB and Brown Cassimere Frock Coats, very cheap, at PICKING'S.

SACK Coats, of all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.

MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.

DUCK Coats, Linen, Sacks and Frocks, unreasonably cheap, at PICKING'S.

NO. 1 Black Cassimere Pants, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

FANCY Cassimere Pants, pleasingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

SATINETT, Duck and Linen Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.

COTTON Pants, all colors, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.

BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, certainly very cheap, at PICKING'S.

SATIN and Silk Vests, good and positively cheap at PICKING'S.

MARSEILES and Nankanet Vests, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.

SUSPENDERS, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Stocks, Gloves, &c., "orful" cheap, at PICKING'S.

CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confounded cheap, at PICKING'S.

VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes, &c., most "dogged" cheap, at PICKING'S.

REVOLVERS, Pistols, Knives, &c., "all-fired" cheap, at PICKING'S.

A GREAT many other things, among which are Fly Nets, drivingly cheap, at Picking's.

GUM Coats, Leggings and Caps, which takes everything else in town down for cheapness, at PICKING'S.

EVERYBODY will please call at PICKING'S, as a matter of course. [April 30, '60.

A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.* During our late visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,
Photographers,
April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

JUST received and now opening, a large and varied assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
April 16. A. SCOTT & SON.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Baltimore.

BELL AND BRASS WORKS, 53 Holliday street, Baltimore, Md. REGESTER & WEBB, the Proprietors, are prepared to furnish BELLS of all descriptions, from 10 to 10,000 pounds, which are warranted equal in quality of tone, prolongation of sound and durability, to any made in the United States.

Our Bells are made of the best materials, warranted to give entire satisfaction; also, against breakage.

Farm Bells, ranging from 10 to 100 pounds, always on hand at moderate prices.

For Certificates with full particulars, send for one of our Circulars.

Aug. 29, 1859. ly

Now & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER, Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 North Gay Street, BALTIMORE, MD. has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY suitable for present, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Set Brooches, Mosaics, Carbuncles, &c., Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pins; Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Brooches, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Goblets, Cups, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Dessert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my Silver WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness of quality, or the beauty and variety of the patterns. [Feb. 8, '60. ly

Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS and Mattings, wholesale and retail. Constantly on hand an assortment of Carpets at low prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, of every style and price. Oil Cloths from 1 to 6 yards wide. Also, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Cotton and Cocoa Mattings. Rag Carpets of our own make, by the piece or yard, at low rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY,
125 Lexington Street, one door west of Howard,
April 2, 1860. 3m Baltimore, Md.



The World's

GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! AWARDED TO C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.—C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. [April 16, '60. 3m

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption. *It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.*

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Prepared only by DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO., Druggists and Chemists, N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. ly

Removal.

ALEXANDER FRAZER, Clock and Watch-maker, has removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

The Greatest Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [Oct. 24, 1859. ly

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

New Goods!

CHEAP GOODS!! HANDSOME GOODS!!! —Just received, a large assortment of cheap and desirable DRY GOODS of every variety, at astonishingly low prices, and which we offer to the public. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and having had the benefit of the market of three cities, and being selected with great care, we can safely guarantee to those wishing to purchase anything in our line that they cannot fail to be pleased both as to quality and price. We have received the latest styles and patterns of goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, to which we invite their attention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
April 9, 1860. Sign of the Red Front.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c.

Lumber and Coal,

LIME AND PLASTER—of all kinds constantly on hand, which we are selling at small profits for CASH. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. SHEADS & BUEHLER.
Jan. 23, 1860.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Wines, Brandies,

RUMS, BLACK TEAS, &c. P. TIERNAN & SON, offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, particularly for family use:

SHERRY WINES—Pemartin's finest pale, gold, and brown sherries, in wood and in glass.

PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.

MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass; also, Grape Juice.

HOCK WINES—Johannesberger, Steinberger Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Lieb-frau-milch, Bronneberg, of 1846.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—Moet and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.

BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.

RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and from the Islands, imported direct from London.

HOLLAND GIN—The best quality—Tiernan brand—and no mixture of *aromatic* poison in it.

200 half chests of the finest Souchong TEA.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1859. ly

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, near Fayette street, extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, H B Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Side-board Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 2, 1859. ly

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Nos. 124 *and* 126 *North Street,* BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to confine it to that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. ly

Baltimore Safe Manufactory.

MILLER'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES.—Thousands of dollars in property of all kinds, saved annually in these safes that never failed to preserve their contents.—Factory, Dugance street, Providence, Rhode Island, and 159 North street, Baltimore. Sales-room No. 16 South Charles street. For sizes and prices send for a circular. All Safes warranted to give satisfaction.

L. H. MILLER,
No. 16 South Charles street.
Oct. 17, 1859. [Dec. 27. ly] Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Commercial College

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located CORNER BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS. [illegible]

[illegible]

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 6, 1860. ly

Artists', Painters'

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the use of *Artists, Painters and Photographers.* Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of *Stereoscopic Instruments and Views,* embracing every variety of Foreign and American *Landscapes, Statuary, Pictures and Bread Groups, &c.* The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the perfect table form such a never ending source of entertainment to all visitors and the home circle.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,
No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.
June 27, 1859. ly

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—G. F. STARR & CO., Cor. of *North and Crain Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Cologne, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. ly

Ladd, Webster & Co.,

181 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of Improved Tight-stitch SEWING MACHINES, for Families and Manufacturing Establishments. Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best, by examining ours before purchasing.

Samples of Work sent by mail.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with ALL CHAIN-STITCH machines.
22. It should not be "more trouble than it s worth."
23. Finale, all of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machine.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
Dec. 5, 1859. ly

Farmers' and Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY receives money on deposit daily from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 9 o'clock A. M., until 8 o'clock P. M. Interest on deposits from 2 to 5 per cent. Special deposits paid agreeably to notice, and transient deposits paid on demand with interest.

Interest on special deposits, when made for ten months and upwards, 4 per cent.; for 5 months and upwards, 3 per cent.; on transient deposits for 30 days and upwards, 2 per cent.; and on regular weekly deposits 5 per cent.

The popularity of this institution with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed in part to the following reasons:

It offers a convenient, responsible and profitable depository to Farmers and Mechanics, to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents and all public Officers, to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies and Associations (incorporated or otherwise), to married or single Ladies, to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally: to Minors and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit with a return of Interest.

Depositors receive Books in which is entered their deposits, which books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. [Gettysburg, March 26, 1860.

The Only Preparation

WORTHY OF UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE—For Statesmen, Judges, Clergymen, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20, '58.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it.—Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully.

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carroll Place.

Stoneton, Ala., July 20, 1859.

To PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly,

WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury,* a strong Southern paper. W. H. K.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [March 12, 1860. 3m

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITZENTURF.

July 11, 1859. tf

To Consumptives

AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers,* he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge*); also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician,
No. 429 Broadway, New York.

April 9, 1860. 3m

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

More Light.

YOU may talk about your Gas lights just as you please, but there is one thing certain, H. G. CARR has on hand as fine an assortment of CIGARS as ever was offered in this market—such as Yarrah, Principees, Habanas, and Regalias. Any person or persons having doubts as to the truth of the above statement, can have their doubts removed by giving them a trial. He has just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as fine an assortment of HOSIERY as is usually kept in this or any other place. He also has as fine an assortment of Fancy Neck-ties, Shirt Collars, Gentlemen's Jewelry, and Perfumery, as any other establishment can show—all of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Come one, come all, and give him a call.—Don't forget the place—York street, next door to Sauppe's bakery. [April 30, 1860.

Lime, Plaster,

LUMBER and COAL, of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we will sell at small profits for cash. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Jan. 9, 1860.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.

HENRY HERR, Proprietor.

Feb. 14, 1859. tf

QUEENSWARE.—The largest assortment of Queensware ever received in the Borough, has just been opened. All in want of anything in that line will save money by calling first at
April 9. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy-seed, Flour, &c., at the large yellow Warehouse, west end of New Oxford.

Guano, Plaster, Salt, &c., and a large and well selected stock of Lumber and Coal constantly on hand and for sale at my Warehouse. FRANK, HERSH.

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

For Sale

OR RENT.—That excellent Tavern Stand, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., for many years known as Miley's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of G. F. Becker. The House is large and very convenient, with good and large Stabling, a large Garden and Lot of Ground, with every convenience necessary for a tavern, adjoining the Public Square, near the Gettysburg Railroad. Apply to JOHN BECKER,
South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workmen and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPPE.

July 25, 1859.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry), has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's Improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Use Shriner's

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP. AS A FAMILY REMEDY IT HAS NO EQUAL!

TESTIMONY OF CLERGYMEN.

This is to certify, that on the recommendation of a regular and skilful physician we have used the "Balsamic Cough Syrup" prepared by W. E. Shriner, in our family, and find it to answer well the purpose for which it is prepared. S. SENTMAN,
Pastor of Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md.

Read the following Letter from Rev. B. P. Jordan: UNIONTOWN, Md.

Mr. W. E. Shriner.—Dear Sir:—I have given your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" a fair trial, and am happy to say that I have never tried anything that relieved me so soon. I have also given it in my family with the same good effects in every instance. It is certainly a most excellent remedy, and ought to be in every family. The exceedingly low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus giving my experience in the use of the Syrup unsolicited by you. Respectfully yours,

B. P. JORDAN.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

LIBERTY, Frederick co., Md.

Mr. Shriner:—At your request, I have examined the composition of your "Balsamic Cough Syrup," and from my knowledge of the ingredients, and having witnessed its good effects, I can recommend it to the public as a valuable compound for Coughs, Colds, and all chronic pulmonary affections. THOS. SIM, M. D.

TANEYTOWN, Md.

I have prescribed W. E. Shriner's "Balsamic Cough Syrup" in my practice for several years, and regard it as an excellent medicine in Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections.

SAM'L SWOPE, M. D.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JEFFERSON, York co., Pa., July 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have been keeping your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" for sale for the last five years, and it has given almost universal satisfaction.

It is one of the most popular Medicines in use in our neighborhood. Our sales, therefore, have been large, especially last winter, having sold at retail at least ten dozen bottles. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a good medicine. Yours, respectfully,

JACOB SPANGLER.

PORTER'S SIDING, York co., May 17, 1859.

W. E. Shriner.—Dear Sir:—Your Cough Syrup is becoming very popular here. I have been selling it for about two years, and it gives more general satisfaction than any medicine I have ever sold. We use it in our family, and would not be without it on any account. For children, it certainly is an invaluable medicine. S. G. HILDEBRAND.

JACKSON, York co., May 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner:—I consider your Balsamic Cough Syrup one of the best Cough remedies of the day. There is no medicine I have ever sold gave such universal satisfaction, and none that I have used in my family I like so well.

Yours, truly, C. F. REELING.

Price, 37½ cts. per bottle, or 3 bottles for $1. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1859. 10m

Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

Stoves,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.—SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of George E. Buehler, have opened an establishment in connection with their Stove Ware Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary ware, they have a large supply of kitchen and house furnishing goods, of every variety, including enamelled and tin Kettles, Pans, &c., for preserving, cooking and frying. Call and see them. Splendid assortment of Stoves and house furnishing goods at their Warehouse, on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

Spouting put up at shortest notice. Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard at the same place.

Nov. 14, 1859. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment,* having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employ no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING. —The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Notice

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—We have now opened our large and commodious Ware house, on the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive produce of all kinds, viz: FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c. Also, on hand and for sale, Salt, Guano, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large stock of Groceries just received, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Teas, Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c., &c., which we do not hesitate to say, we will sell at low as can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well by calling to see and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "quick sales and small profits."

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., to the fact that we have for sale Brelsig, Fronefield & Co's Celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER, of which we have sold from 150 to 200 pounds per annum, to Farmers and Storekeepers.

KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

More New Goods

AT the Sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street. We have just received a large stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Harness, Saddles, Whips, &c., and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible for cash.—Call and judge for yourselves.

Oct. 17, 1859. COBEAN & CULP.

New Firm—New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the HARDWARE & GROCERY business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c. Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Squares, Gauges, Hammers, &c. Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with them very cheap. Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Carpets, Moss, Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c. Shoe Findings, Tampico, French and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's tools. Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment, also Varnish, Knobs, &c. HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle-sticks, Waiters, Shovel and Tongs, Sad Irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Churns, Carpeting, &c. Also, a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. GROCERIES, a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverised, Clarified and Brown Sugars; New Orleans, West India and Sugar House Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Fine, Coarse and Dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil; Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city. HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

Notice.

THE undersigned having *retired from the Mercantile business,* the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand. J. B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

May 25, 1858.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.—Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.* *Pres't.*

Nov. 7, 1859. ly

Spouting.

GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

April 18, '53. tf G. & H. WAMPLER.

White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliantes, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plaid Cambrics, Linens, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. [April 16, 1860.

CARPETS.—Another addition to our fine stock of carpetings just received, to which we invite the attention of housekeepers.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

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